

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 200

16 October 1981

NORTH KOREA

NODONG SINMUN Views State Guidance of Industry [13 Oct]	D 1
Kim Il-song Receives FRG's Luise Rinser	D 5
Kim Il-song Receives Indian Education Delegation	D 6
O Chin-u Greets Polish Counterpart on Army Day	D 6
Chong Chun-ki Meets POLISH PRESS AGENCY Group	D 6
So Kwan-hui Meets Polish Agricultural Delegation	D 6
Materials on PRC Radio, TV Delegation's Visit	D 7
Welcoming Meeting	D 7
Meeting With Kim Yong-nam	D 7
Delegation's Departure	D 7
Soviet Komsomol Workers Delegation Visits DPRK	D 7
KWP Workers Delegation Returns From Bulgaria	D 7
Hwang Chang-yop Meets CSSR Education Delegation	D 8
DPRK, Hungary Sign Cultural Cooperation Accord	D 8
KWP Workers Delegation Leaves for Cuba	D 8
Briefs: Bulgarian Photo Exhibition	D 8

SOUTH KOREA

KOREA HERALD Scores North on 'Espionage Ring' [16 Oct]	E 1
'Drastic' Administrative Retrenchment Announced	E 2
ROK Foreign Minister Reviews Activities at UN [SEOUL SINMUN 11 Oct]	E 2
ROK, Australia Issue Communique on Trade	E 5
Chon Stresses Importance of Stable Grain Supply	E 5
ROK To Delay Expansion of Oil Refineries	E 5
Domestic Oil Prices Expected To Rise Soon	E 6
ROK Seeks To Directly Import Indonesian LNG	E 6

MONGOLIA

MPR Sends Condolences on As-Sadat Death	F 1
U.S. Scored for Lifting PRC Arms Embargo	F 1
MONTSAME: China Turning Into 'American Colony'	F 1
Dugersuren Meets Gromyko During Moscow Stopover	F 2
UNEN Scores Solidarity Congress in Gdansk	F 2
Tsedendal Sends Message to Laos, Other Countries	F 3
Officials Attend Soviet Film Festival Opening	F 3
Jalan-Aajab Meets Czechoslovak Delegation	F 4
MPR Signs Trade Protocol With Bulgaria, DPRK	F 4
MPR-Bulgarian 1982 Protocol	F 4
MPR-DPRK Protocol	F 4

KAMPUCHEA

Thai Prime Minister's U.S. Visit Condemned	H 1
'New Slander' on Toxic Chemical Use Scored	H 1
Council of Ministers Sets Government Work Hours	H 2
Animal Husbandry, Disease Control Progress Noted	H 3
DK Statement on Tripartite Talks Issued [VODK]	H 3
DK Red Cross Calls For Increased Food Aid [VODK]	H 7
Health Ministry on Treating Toxic Chemicals [VODK]	H 8
Resident Groups in France Score SRV Aggression [VODK]	H 9
11 Oct Ambush of 25 Soviet Advisers Reported [VODK]	H 9
Attack on SRV Railroad in Kampot Reported [VODK]	H 9

LAOS

U.S. Allegations on Toxic Chemical Use Scored	I 1
SIANG PASASON Commentary	I 2
Formation of Body for Consultations Urged	I 3
[Bangkok NATION REVIEW 14 Oct]	
Thai Provocation on Mekong Border Protested [AFP]	I 4
Phoun Sipaseut Pays Official Visit to Cuba	I 4
[cross-reference]	

THAILAND

Joint Military Exercise With U.S. Reported	J 1
Finance Minister Reports on Results of U.S. Trip	J 1
Supreme Command Reports Border Incidents	J 2
Lao Troops Fire at Boats in Mekong River	J 2
Proposal on Indochina-ASEAN Dialogue Assessed	J 3
[NATION REVIEW 15 Oct]	
Bangkok Reports Refugee Arrivals, Departures	J 4
Communist Journalist Surrenders to Army	J 4
[POST 16 Oct]	

VIETNAM

Yasir 'Arafat Continues Friendship Visit	K 1
Meeting With Le Duan	K 1
Talks With Pham Van Dong	K 1
Banquet for Delegation	K 2
Visit to Ho Chi Minh House	K 2
Soviet Flotilla Delegation Ends Danang Visit	K 2
Actions of Thai 'Ultrarightists' Condemned	K 3
Vice Minister Holds Geneva Talks on Refugees	K 4
NHAN DAN Notes FRG Indignation Over U.S. Policy [12 Oct]	K 5
Giap Addresses Conference on Power Generation	K 5
Giap Attends Hanoi Polytechnic Anniversary	K 6
Grigorov-Led Bulgarian Delegation Continues Visit	K 6
Tour of Country	K 6
Truong Chinh With Delegation	K 6
Do Muoi Meets With Local People's Committees	K 7

Pham Van Dong Calls for Educational Development	K 8
CPSU Delegation Meets With Nguyen Duy Trinh	K 8
Anniversary of Polish Army Day Commemorated	K 8
Van Tien Dung Message	K 8
Attache Hosts Hanoi Reception	K 9
Truong Chinh Greets Iran's Khamene'i on Election	K 9
Indonesian Envoy Hosts Hanoi Army Day Reception	K 9
Leaders Mark National Day Anniversary of PDRY	K 9
Fatherland Front Delegation Ends Mideast Visit	K 10
VNA, SPK Sign Cooperation Accord in Hanoi	K 10

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS STATE GUIDANCE OF INDUSTRY

SK142255 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2236 GMT 13 Oct 81

[NODONG SINMUN 14 October editorial: "Let Us Give Fuller Scope to the Advantages of the System of Industrial Guidance Provided by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song"]

[Text] Socialist economic construction is being vigorously implemented on a large scale. The nation's economic foundation is being constantly strengthened, and economic potentialities are expanding every day.

We should enhance the level of guidance and management of the national economy more than ever before to brilliantly achieve the magnificent economic construction programs set forth by the sixth party congress by effectively utilizing powerful economic potentialities.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Improving the economic guidance and management of enterprises and consolidating the conservation struggle are important guarantees for the successful implementation of huge prospective tasks of socialist economic construction. We should work harder in enacting the Tae'an work system in all domains of the national economy.

The new prospective targets are magnificent plans unprecedented in the history of socialist construction. To successfully occupy this lofty height, we should mobilize production potentialities by effecting a revolutionary upsurge in economic management. Our economic foundation is strong. If we effectively utilize our economic assets, our excellent speed, by properly carrying out economic guidance and management, we can increase production immensely.

Today it is the demand of our developing industry, moving to a new higher stage, to improve and perfect the state guidance of industry, firmly grasping the Tae'an work system. As a result of the progress of the construction of independent industry in our country, the scale of industrial production has been enlarged as never before. The level of its technical equipment has markedly risen. Many modern plants and enterprises have been built throughout the country, and production linkage among them has become very complicated.

In each province of the country, a powerful base of industrial production has been laid. Various branches of the mining and processing industries have been developed in a multifaceted way to create vast production potentialities.

These new circumstances urgently demand that the state guidance of industry be brought closer to the lower units, the production site and that local functionaries and working people display greater ingenuity in industrial management. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on the basis of his full grasp of this realistic demand of the developing national economy, took the signal step of establishing a unique system of industrial guidance -- setting up provincial committees for economic guidance and strengthening the state's central guidance of factories and enterprises.

This system of industrial guidance is a system whereby the provincial committees for economic guidance under the unitary guidance of the center control and manage the industry and construction in their respective provinces. This system of guidance is a superior system of industrial guidance; the demand of the Tae'an work system for the implementation of the mass line under the leadership of the party is thoroughly embodied in conformity with a new reality.

The advantages of this system in advancing the Tae'an work system are that it makes it possible to put the organization of production and its leadership on a scientific basis by bringing state guidance of industry closer to reality.

It is an inevitable demand for the upper units to go down to lower units and perform guidance on production on the spot to successfully manage and run the socialist economy. Only when the guidance is brought closer to the lower units can the state economic guidance organs always have a strong foothold on reality and among the masses to conduct scientific economic guidance on the basis of correctly grasping the reality of the lower units. Therefore, our party has always emphasized this problem in carrying out the Chongsan-ri methods and the Tae'an work system.

Bringing guidance closer to the lower units is a more urgent problem as the socialist construction progresses and the scale of the economy develops. An important characteristic and advantage of the system of industrial guidance through the provincial committees for economic guidance is that it makes it possible to fully meet the demands of developing socialist economy.

Under the system of industrial guidance to enact the Tae'an work system, the provincial committees for economic guidance directly perform at production sites the function of the former commissions and ministries in guiding production and industrial management at factories and enterprises. Under the system of guidance, competent functionaries prepared both politically and practically go to the production sites and solve problems. On the basis of understanding reality, they manage enterprises and oversee production, thus accelerating production.

Indeed, our system of industrial guidance serves as a powerful way to enable the functionaries of the economic guidance organizations including the provincial economic guidance committees, commissions and ministries of the Administration Council to boldly accelerate production and construction with skill and powerful political work in the lower units.

An advantage of the system of industrial guidance to advance the Tae'an work system is also that it has marked out a unique path of giving full play to the creative ingenuity of the local districts while strengthening the central guidance of the state in industrial management, which becomes more complicated as socialist construction proceeds, is to solve the question of combining central guidance with the creative ingenuity of local districts. Solving this problem is a key to the successes of socialist construction. The establishment of the provincial committees for economic guidance constitutes a most rational way of linking the unified and planned guidance of the central organs with the creative ingenuity of the local districts to meet new circumstances.

Our industrial guidance system is strictly a centralist and democratic system. It is fundamentally opposed to emphasizing the independence of local districts and weakening central guidance in industrial management. Under this system of industrial guidance, the commissions and ministries of the Administration Council will concentrate on the work of studying long-range plans, guiding scientific and technical development, directing cooperative production and other unified economic guidance of the state and the provincial committees toward economic guidance that will manage provincial industry in a planned way under a unified state plan.

The provincial committees for economic guidance are state economic guidance organs present on the spot where the party's policy is executed. Therefore, under this system the intention and demand of the center are conveyed to the lower units. The situation of lower units is reported to the upper units so the state guidance can be strengthened.

Under our system of industrial guidance, which is aimed at strengthening guidance by districts and sectors for factories and enterprises, we can vigorously accelerate economic construction by enhancing the responsibility and creative ingenuity of the functionaries of the local parties, state economic organs and by mobilizing local production reserves. Another advantage of the industrial guidance system established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is that it makes it possible to strengthen the party's guidance of economic construction and link administrative guidance to the party's guidance.

Whether or not socialist economic management will be successful depends on how we strengthen the party's guidance. As socialist construction deepens and progresses, our party has placed emphasis on the problem of strengthening the party's guidance of economic works and adopted appropriate measures.

Our party has taken the initiative in directing party committees to enact the Tae'an work system. This has been important in achieving endless upsurges in socialist construction.

Our party's act of allowing provincial committees for economic guidance to grasp, guide and control provincial industries under the guidance of the provincial party committees signifies new progress in strengthening party guidance of economic work. With the establishment of the provincial committees for economic guidance, the provincial party committees now have a guidance system capable of strengthening the party's guidance of economic work in conformity with the new realities in which the provincial production foundations have been strengthened.

With the provincial party committees assuming responsibilities to advance economic tasks facing the provinces as the masters under this industrial guidance system, the work of implementing the economic policy of the party and of fulfilling the state plans is now guaranteed by the party. This industrial guidance system has made it possible for our party's guidance to be better implemented in the economic management field. This is a brilliant success attained in the struggle to enact the socialist economic management and accelerate the cause of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea. The establishment of the industrial guidance system established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to enact the Tae'an work system signifies a great discovery of a unique economic guidance system which makes it possible to enhance the initiative of all functionaries of the central and local organs, while strengthening the party and state guidance in economic management in compliance with the nature of the socialist system and the new circumstances of industrial development.

As a result, the socialist planned economic system is able to firmly defend its purity under any circumstances and a firm prospect for kindling the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction has been opened. The creation of the *chuche*-based industrial guidance system clearly proves the brilliant wisdom and wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who always correctly sees the demand of the developing revolution and solves all problems without adhering to timeworn methods.

By solving the difficult and complicated economic management problems in conformity with the revolutionary principles and the interests of the working class, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has seen to it that the people can firmly defend the socialist foundation and brilliantly pioneer the road toward the construction of communism. This immortal feat has contributed to the implementation of the revolutionary cause of the working class.

Today we are faced with an honorable task to successfully achieve the grand 10 major prospective goals set forth at the sixth party congress by implementing the *chuche*-based industrial guidance system. Guidance functionaries of the party, state and economic organs and working people should uphold and follow the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings on improving economic guidance in conformity with the demands of reality and vigorously wage the struggle to implement it. Functionaries and the working people should display a firm resolve and struggle to brilliantly embody the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's plan and will to effect a revolutionary change in economic guidance.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: What is most important in adopting a new work system is the revolutionary struggle spirit. The people should aggressively join in the work of enacting the party's policy and overcome all difficulties.

Today our party urgently demands that the initiative system of industrial guidance set up by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song be firmly established and its advantages be highly displayed. Party organizations of all strata and party functionaries should hold deep in their hearts the party's intention and demand to improve and consummate the system of industrial guidance and display the spirit of unconditionality and absoluteness in carrying it out.

Thanks to the party's great political trust and great consideration, our functionaries have grown into the core cadres of the party and the state and the commanding members of the revolution, manning important sentry posts in the construction of a socialist economy.

Nothing is more glorious and felicitous for our functionaries than to be endlessly loyal to the party at assigned revolutionary sentry posts. All functionaries should faithfully return the party's great trust and expectations by implementing the party's policies to reform economic guidance and by displaying the advantages of the system of industrial guidance.

Party organizations should lead the functionaries and working people so they can voluntarily join in the work of advancing the system of industrial guidance with high responsibility for the party and revolutionary enthusiasm by holding in their hearts the revolutionary essence, advantages, great significance and fundamental demands of the system of industrial guidance.

It is also important to heighten the function and role of all state economic guidance organs to highly display the advantages of the system of industrial guidance.

If economic guidance organs of every unit constituting the system of industrial guidance fail to fulfill their assigned duty, the superiority of the system cannot be displayed, no matter how wonderful the system may be.

The functions and duties of the state economic guidance organs of every unit are clearly stated in our system of industrial guidance. Only when every unit responsibly fulfills the assigned duty can general guidance and management work smoothly advance.

Under the system of industrial guidance to enact the Tae'an work system, the provincial economic guidance committees occupy very important places. The duty they are assigned is great. The provincial economic guidance committees are economic guidance organs assigned to perform enterprise guidance for the factories and enterprises in the provinces.

Since they are responsible for carrying out the function of guiding enterprise management and production at factories and enterprises in the provinces, the functionaries of the provincial economic guidance committees should direct greater efforts to this end. They should make detailed plans on the basis of reality and in accordance with the demand of policy calling for unified and detailed planning, skillfully direct production and meticulously perform economic organizational work, including technical guidance and overseeing the supply of materials, while solving problems in a timely manner by grasping the situation in lower units at every second, every minute, every hour.

The ministries of the Administration Council are faced with even heavier tasks in the system of industrial guidance to enact the Tae'an work system. The work of studying the prospects of national economic development, achieving technical progress and guaranteeing equilibrium among the economic sectors and districts depends to a great extent on the roles of the ministries of the Administration Council.

To brilliantly achieve our party's grand plans, which are aimed at putting our country in the ranks of economically powerful nations in the 1980's, the ministries of the administration council first of all should enact revolutionary tasks.

The functionaries of the ministries of the Administration Council should adopt measures to develop industries with a view to the future and aggressively advance the bold operation to make the national economy chuche-based and to modernize and scientize the national economy.

Particularly, they should carry out the party's policies to help the provinces, responsibly perform technical guidance on the production of the factories and enterprises and do well in guiding cooperative production.

The key to displaying the advantages of the system of industrial guidance is for every functionary to carry out our party's slogans to work in accordance with the great leader's work methods. Our party has urged that the system of industrial guidance be improved in accordance with the developing reality. This will make functionaries go down to lower units and vigorously advance production by stirring up the masses' creative ingenuity.

Our system of industrial guidance demands that the work methods giving priority to administration, in which the functionaries simply give directives and orders from the upper units, be uprooted and they be changed to accord with political and party policy. The functionaries should understand the demand of the system of industrial guidance, plant the party's intention deep in the hearts of the functionaries at the lower units by going down to the factories and enterprises and vigorously organize and mobilize them to enact party policies.

When this is done, the guidance from the upper units would become a living guidance proving its worth and making the guidance and the masses united as one, thus successfully enacting the party's economic policies.

The decisive guarantee for fully displaying the advantages and might of the system of industrial guidance for enacting the Tae'an work system is to heighten the role of the provincial party committees in every aspect. The provincial party committees, deeply remembering their honorable missions and heavy responsibility, should superbly carry out their duty as the master of the economic guidance in the provinces.

With deep interest in the work of the provincial economic guidance committees, the functionaries of the provincial economic guidance committees should endlessly strengthen the party's guidance and lead all the factories and enterprises in the provinces to advance economic work in accordance with the party's intention.

Thus, they should ensure our party's leadership is enacted in every domain of economic management. The work of thoroughly establishing the system of industrial guidance according to the developing reality is to display the boundless might of our nation's self-sufficient national economy without reserve by more superbly advancing the Tae'an work system. It is a rewarding struggle to achieve another great upsurge in socialist construction in the 1980's.

Let us all advance, making a new upsurge in socialist construction by firmly adhering to the superior system of industrial guidance provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES FRG'S LUISE RINSER

SK160424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 15 received woman writer of West Germany Luise Rinser on a visit to our country.

Comrade Kim Chung-nin was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with her in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guest presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a dinner for her.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES INDIAN EDUCATION DELEGATION

SK160422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 15 received the government educational and cultural delegation of the Republic of India on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Shila Kaul, minister of education, culture and social welfare of the Republic of India. Also present were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Chairman of the Education Commission Choe Tae-pok and Vice-Minister of Common Education Hong Il-chon.

Raj Krishna Manucha, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to our country, was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

O CHIN-U GREETES POLISH COUNTERPART ON ARMY DAY

SK120423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCHA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of Peoples' Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defence of the Polish People's Republic, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army.

Expressing the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the armies of the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, the message sincerely wishes the chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defence of Poland greater success in his responsible work for the country's political and economic stability and the increase of its defence capacity.

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS POLISH PRESS AGENCY GROUP

SK100950 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on October 9 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the POLISH PRESS AGENCY (PAP) headed by its Editor-in-Chief Janusz Roszkowski.

Present on the occasion were personage concerned Song Pong-Sun and an official of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang.

SO KWAN-HUI MEETS POLISH AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION

SK130429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier So Kwan-hui on October 12 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Plock provincial agricultural cooperative of Poland headed by Roman Rzakiewicz, chairman of the Plock provincial union of agricultural production cooperatives.

Personage concerned Kim Tae-hui and an official of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang were present.

MATERIALS ON PRC RADIO, TV DELEGATION'S VISIT

Welcoming Meeting

SK091130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA) -- A meeting of employees of the Central Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on October 8 in welcome of the radio and television broadcasting delegation of China.

The members of the delegation headed by Zhou Xinmin, deputy director of the Chinese Central Broadcasting Administration, and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Zhixian were invited to the meeting.

Attending the meeting with the employees were Vice-Chairmen of the DPRK Central Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee Yi Pong-hui and Kang Tok-so and other personages concerned.

Speeches were made at the meeting by Vice-Chairman Yi Pong-hui and head of the Chinese delegation Zhou Xinmin.

Meeting With Kim Yong-nam

SK100346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Yong-nam on October 9 met and had a friendly talk with the Chinese radio and TV broadcasting delegation headed by Zhou Xinmin, deputy director of the Chinese Central Broadcasting Administration.

Present there were personage concerned Kang Tok-so and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Xhixian.

Delegation's Departure

SK110840 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA) -- The Chinese radio and TV broadcasting delegation headed by Zhou Xinmin, deputy director of the Chinese Central Broadcasting Administration, left for home by train on October 10.

It was seen off at Pyongyang Railway Station by Kang Tok-so and other personages concerned and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

While staying in Korea, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected various places of Pyongyang and local areas.

SOVIET KOMSOMOL WORKERS DELEGATION VISIT DPRK

SK122242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA) -- A delegation of young communist league workers of the Soviet Army and Navy headed by V.N. Namestnikov flew into Pyongyang on October 12.

KWP WORKERS DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BULGARIA

SK122234 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA) -- The party workers delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Paek Un-sun returned home on October 12 by plane after visiting Bulgaria.

It was met at the airport by Kil Chae-kyong and other personages concerned and an official of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang.

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS CSSR EDUCATION DELEGATION

SK130438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on October 12 met and had a friendly talk with the Czechoslovak art education delegation headed by Vaclav Pospisil, pro-rector of the Prague Fine Arts College.

Present there were personage concerned Yi Sang-tae and an official of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang.

DPRK, HUNGARY SIGN CULTURAL COOPERATION ACCORD

SK130401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA) -- The 1981-82 working plan for the implementation of the agreement on cultural cooperation concluded between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang on October 12.

The signing ceremony was attended on our side by Kim Tae-hui and other personages concerned and on the opposite side by Hungarian Ambassador Sandor Etre to the DPRK who is head of the Hungarian cultural delegation.

The plan was signed by Kim Tae-hui and Sandor Etre.

KWP WORKERS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CUBA

SK142204 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 15 (KCNA) -- A party workers delegation of the Workers Party of Korea left here on October 14 by plane for a visit to Cuba.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN PHOTO EXHIBITION -- Pyongyang, October 8 -- A photo exhibition opened at the Chollima House of Culture on October 7 under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Placed in the exhibition hall were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and a portrait of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic. The opening ceremony was attended by Cho Yong-kuk, Yi Song-Hui, Kim Tae-hui and other personages concerned and working people in the city. Ambassador Khristo Kelchev and other officials of the Bulgarian Embassy here and cultural officials of different embassies were present on invitation. Speeches were exchanged at the ceremony. The attendants saw pictures on display. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 8 Oct 81 SK]

KOREA HERALD SCORES NORTH ON 'ESPIONAGE RING'

SK140647 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Oct 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Espionage Ring on Campus"]

[Text] The Defense Security Command's arrest of a North Korea-directed student spy and his cohorts, announced yesterday, brings home to us once again Pyongyang's persistent scheme to install a communist regime in the South by means of violence. This attempt, of course, is nothing new; it is one of many that have been frustrated by the hands of both investigation authorities and the plain people committed to freedom.

Still, the wiles employed by North Korea in planting espionage agents in various strata of this society are so cunning and diverse that they are hard to detect unless each man in the street keeps his or her antenna alert. This need is underlined by the case of the student agent who has been enrolled in a Seoul university for the past four years.

As was the case with some of the espionage organizations uncovered in the past, the student spy, a senior majoring in economics at a well-established university in Seoul, was a resident in Japan. Given the mission of absorbing Seoul students into a communist or communist-sympathizing circle, the youth in question entered his "homeland" under cover as a student in 1977.

The North Korean infiltration of their agents into this republic via Japan is likely to continue unabated because the Pyongyang-financed general league of Korean residents (Chongnyon) in that country provides good cover and a springboard for smuggling spies into the South in one guise or another. The captured student agent has traveled to and from Japan a dozen times in connection with his espionage work. He even went to Pyongyang during a winter vacation for a 20-day training.

What this incident especially alerts us against is the communist tactic of riding on the coattails of young dissidents on campus. As brought to light by the present case, the agent planted on campus tried to convert his fellow students either critical of government policies or sympathetic to progressive theories to communist fellow travelers in support of "revolution." The four associates arrested together with the master agent seem to have fallen into that category.

Vigilance against such communist tactics needs constant refreshing as North Korea, in the face of a strong southern deterrent to full-dress military adventure, is expected to step up its maneuverings to instigate our students against the government. The sequence of Pyongyang propaganda and actions with regard to Korean unification, if analyzed coolly, will lead any intellectual youth to see through the shuck covering their falsity.

In effect, the discrepancy between what the North Korean communists talk about as regards peace and unification and what they do is too evident for anyone to miss. In spite of their stentorian call for peaceful unification, the Pyongyang communists continue to ignore the proposed talks between the highest authorities of the South and North. They have turned down one overture after another from Seoul for South-North exchanges in areas considerably aloof from ideology in order to restore mutual trust between the two halves.

Dissidence is one of the privileges inherent in open society, and totalitarian forces are always maneuvering to exploit it to the utmost in advancing their expansionist scheme. Needless to say, the North Korean communists are the most vehement of such totalitarians today. The espionage case involving students should teach a sober lesson to our youth inclined toward progressive thinking.

'DRASTIC' ADMINISTRATIVE RETRENCHMENT ANNOUNCED

SK150308 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, Oct 15 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government in a drastic retrenchment of its upper hierarchy Thursday announced its decision to abolish 531 posts, or 10.5 percent of the more than five thousand positions subject to review for possible scrapping.

The cutback in officialdom, described as the largest since the founding of the republic in 1948, includes two minister-level posts, six vice minister-level posts and 35 assistant minister posts and grade one posts. It also includes 142 bureau director-level posts and 346 section chief-level posts.

Major casualties of the revamp are the Administrative Improvement Commission, the Office of Planning Coordination, both under the Prime Minister's Office; the Secretariat and the standing members of the Economic and Scientific Council.

Government Administration Minister Kim Yong-hyu, announcing the government decision, said it was designed to bring about a "democratic administration" and a "simplified government" fitting a new era.

Kim said that after a review of 36 ministries, agencies, and other central administrative units, the government decided to retain 12 assistant ministerial posts, ten offices, 160 bureaus, 152 principal officials' posts and 963 sections. Only the Office of Legislation emerged intact from the retrenchment. The Election Management Committee, the Constitution Committee and the offices of the Political Affairs Ministries were excluded from the review.

An official of the Government Administration Ministry said the reduction would save the country 30 billion won, an equivalent of 43.8 million dollars, a year.

The planned reorganization is to be implemented following parliamentary approval this month and subsequent Cabinet endorsement.

ROK FOREIGN MINISTER REVIEWS ACTIVITIES AT UN

SK130956 SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 11 Oct 81 p 2

[SEOUL SINMUN interview with No Sin-yong, ROK foreign minister, on 9 October in Washington D.C., on his current activities in New York]

[Text] Question: The weather chart of ROK-U.S. diplomacy looks fine. It is quite different from the tense atmosphere of the ROK-Japan foreign ministerial talks.

Answer: Really? I attach greater importance to man's efforts than to his luck. However, I have come across an idea that good luck sometimes befalls a nation. Coinciding with the development of its national power, our country has become the host of 1988 Olympics -- a decision we had predicted. This means that luck favors our country. I have been busy at the United Nations and in Washington receiving congratulatory greetings.

Question: The results of your visit to the United States can be classified into two parts: 1) the participation in the United Nations General Assembly and 2) the visit to Washington for bilateral negotiations with the U.S. Government through ROK-U.S. foreign ministerial talks. At the United Nations, you met more than 30 foreign ministers, UN Secretary General Waldheim and the chairman of the UN General Assembly.

Answer: The United Nations is a diplomatic forum, a most economical one where the participants pay more attention to bilateral, behind-the-scene contacts than to the regular session. I met more than 30 foreign ministers. They all hoped for the development of relations with the ROK. Many of them pledged to actively support our policy for admittance to the United Nations, saying it was not right for a nation which is so powerful as to host Olympics not to be admitted to the United Nations. They highly appreciated our efforts to ease tension and resume dialogue as reflected in President Chon Tu-hwan's proposal for holding a dialogue between the supreme leaders of North and South Korea.

Question: UN observers say the ROK foreign minister has been successful in exchanging frank views with foreign ministers of countries which have no relations with the ROK and with those of many major European countries.

Answer: The friendship shown to me by foreign envoys at the United Nations was not because of my personal merit, but because of the development of our national power and because of the expansion of our foreign relations. I think now is not the stage at which I can disclose the contents of my bilateral dialogues with various foreign envoys. I can only disclose that some countries among those with which we have no diplomatic relations affirmatively responded to the question of relations with us and that European allies hoped for promoting economic cooperation with us.

Question: What was the overall atmosphere at the UN General Assembly?

Answer: I keenly felt that the North Korean puppets' stand was feeble compared with the ROK's, an overall trend in international society. As reflected in the keynote speech of U.S. Secretary of State Haig, the United States drove home our efforts for dialogue in the international society by voicing high appreciation for these efforts. I felt that criticism of the ROK by communist countries, including the Soviet Union, had become mild. I felt the North Korean puppets had failed to bring the question of the Korean Peninsula to the United Nations.

Question: We have increased our international prestige by inducing the next Olympics to Seoul. This will greatly facilitate our diplomacy. Some people worry that communist countries will boycott the Seoul Olympics.

Answer: I think that if the Olympics were held in Seoul even at this moment, most communist countries would participate in these games. There will be no problems in this regard.

Minister No, a man noted for speaking softly, said at this point, very resolutely, that such a conclusion is somewhat natural, given the trend in international society and the climate prevailing in the communist bloc.

Question: A former British ambassador to Beijing has hinted at the possibility of the establishing diplomatic relations between the ROK and Red China.

Answer: It is well known that, in accordance with the 23 June statement, we have kept our door open even to those countries which differ from ours in systems and ideas. However, there have been no detailed discussions in this regard.

Question: Unlike other foreign ministers, you have held special talks with Secretary Haig in Washington without meeting him at the United Nations, thus attracting their attention. You have attracted particular attention by meeting almost all high-ranking officials of the U.S. Department of State, such as Deputy Secretary Clark, Under Secretary for Economic Affairs Rashish and Assistant Secretary for the East Asian and Pacific Region Holdridge.

Answer: After meeting Secretary Haig, I had a dialogue with them on the reconfirmation of the U.S. defense commitment to the ROK as announced by the U.S. Department of State and on common concerns.

Question: I would like to know these common concerns.

Answer: People say ROK-U.S. relations have become smooth and that there are no problems in this regard. My meeting with them provided an opportunity for me to test this observation. They all heartily welcomed me. I was greatly satisfied with their full understanding of our mutual stand and with the concord of views. Deputy Secretary Clark joked that the United States regards the ROK next to Switzerland as a nation with which there are no pending issues. They all trusted all work carried out by the ROK. I think this explanation will suffice for your needs.

Question: You had separate and exclusive talks with Secretary Haig. Specifically, what did you discuss with him? Didn't you discuss his visit to our country and ROK-Japan economic cooperation?

Answer: Next year will mark the 100th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the United States, and I think Secretary Haig will probably visit Seoul at a convenient time. As for the Korea-Japan matters, the two nations are allies of the United States and I feel it is somewhat unnatural to have a third party's comments on such matters.

Question: Japan seemed to be very much interested in your meeting with Secretary Haig. Also diplomatic circles in Washington guessed that the question of Korea might have been discussed in this meeting.

Answer: Anybody is entitled to guessing. Didn't congressman Solarz talk about matters concerning Japan?

(Minister No met with most of the U.S. congressmen who exercise influence in U.S. foreign policy, including Senators Kennedy and Percy; Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs Zablocki; Thurmond, acting speaker of the Senate; Jim Wright, floor whip of the Democratic Party in the House of Representatives; Hayakawa, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs; Solarz, chairman of the subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House of Representatives.)

Question: Congressman Stephen Solarz seems to have said what was difficult for state officials to say publicly. People say, what a contrast there is between Congressman Solarz and Japan's Utsunomiya, both of whom are parliamentarians of countries which are allies of our country and both of whom have been to North Korea.

Answer: I read the statement issued by Congressman Solarz after he saw me. It said to the effect that Korea's security is vital for Japan and what he knows about the matter of Japan's aid to Korea is what was announced by the two countries. It seems to me that most of the U.S. administration officials and congressmen concur with the views of Congressman Solarz.

Question: Now, when you return home, you seem to have no other pending question than that concerning Korea and Japan. What do you think are the prospects for this issue?

Answer: I expect matters between Korea and Japan will be resolved smoothly. However, I am to meet with Japanese foreign Minister Sonoda soon, and if we assume that the problem is not with us but that it is with Japan, the prospect is hard to predict. Since nobody wishes two such very close friendly neighbors to continue to have disputes between them, each should direct more efforts to settle the problems.

Question: President as-Sadat was assassinated during your visit to the United States. What effect do you think this incident could have on us?

Answer: We have no diplomatic relations with Egypt, only consular relations. But we have continuously developed substantial relations between the two countries. It is truly regrettable that a leader who has devoted himself to maintaining peace in the Middle East should be sacrificed by violence. I hope the new government to be formed under President Mubarak will continue to develop substantial relations with Korea and, as a one step forward, I hope Korea and Egypt can establish diplomatic relations.

ROK, AUSTRALIA ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON TRADE

SK150055 Seoul YONHAP in English 0046 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, Oct 15 (YONHAP) -- Korea and Australia have agreed to continue their efforts to expand trade and economic cooperation in view of the complementary nature of the two economies.

According to a joint communique issued Wednesday at the end of the 12th Australia-Korea trade ministers' meeting in Meoul, the two countries also agreed an early conclusion of a double taxation prevention agreement as a means of advancing economic cooperation.

In the 21-point joint communique, Korea expressed interest in promoting exports to Australia of textiles, footwear, iron and steel products, electrical and electronic products, vessels, rolling stocks, ginseng products and mining machines, in view of rectifying the continuing imbalance of trade in favor of Australia.

Australia promised that the Australian Government would encourage its importers to explore ways of increasing purchases of these products from Korea.

Korea further stated that there would be increased opportunities for Australian supply of iron ore, coal, and other minerals to Korea. And both delegations agreed on the mutual benefit that would flow from the stable condition of demand and supply for these commodities.

The two countries also agreed to support and encourage the activities of the Korea-Australia Joint Committee for Mineral Resource Development and the Joint Group on Raw Material Processing.

Korean Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun led the Korean delegation, and J.D. Anthony led the Australian delegation.

The two sides agreed that the 13th Australia-Korea trade ministers' meeting would be held in Canberra in 1982.

CHON STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF STABLE GRAIN SUPPLY

SK160047 Seoul YONHAP in English 0043 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, Oct 16 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Friday stressed that the assurance of a stable supply of grains was directly related to national security. Chon appealed to the Korean people for cooperation and participation in this matter through both increased production and frugality. In a statement marking the first world grain day, the president also said his government would do its best to attain self-reliance in staple for the country by 1987. He added that priority would be given to the cultivation of potatoes and nine other strategic crops.

ROK TO DELAY EXPANSION OF OIL REFINERIES

SK150202 Seoul YONHAP in English 0142 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, Oct 15 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government has decided not to allow Korean oil refineries to expand their production capacities because of the continuing sluggishness in domestic oil demand.

According to Energy-Resources Ministry officials, the government will also delay the expansion of oil refining facilities. The ministry had initially approved the expansion of the three Korean oil refineries to enable them to increase their daily production by 360,000 oil barrels.

Korean oil refineries have a combined capacity of 790,000 barrels a day, but their average operation rate is behind the 60-percent level, according to the officials.

DOMESTIC OIL PRICES EXPECTED TO RISE SOON

SK130054 Seoul YONHAP in English 0042 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Seoul, Oct 13 (YONHAP) -- Energy-Resources Minister Pak Pong-hwan said Monday that the government would have no other option but to raise domestic oil prices in the foreseeable future. Testifying before the National Assembly, Pak said that the government would exercise the utmost prudence in deciding when and how much it would raise prices to minimize impact on the economy and the peoples daily lives.

Korea imports 60 percent of its crude oil from Saudi Arabia for 32 U.S. dollars per barrel. This price is expected to rise to 34 dollars at the OPEC meeting slated for late this year, one factor making domestic oil price hikes necessary, Pak said. At present the oil prices should be raised by seven to eight percent, he added.

ROK SEEKS TO DIRECTLY IMPORT INDONESIAN LNG

SK140152 Seoul YONHAP in English 0141 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, Oct 14 (YONHAP) -- South Korea prefers to directly import liquified natural gas (LNG) from Indonesia rather than pursue the development-import formula suggested by the Southeast Asian country, officials at the Energy-Resources Ministry said Tuesday. The officials disclosed that the Seoul government is currently negotiating with the Jakarta government to sign a long-term LNG purchase contract by the end of this year, which will put the Indonesian fuel gas into the pipeline to Korea by 1985.

The Indonesia-suggested development-import formula will cost Korea too much money -- at least 1,500 million U.S. dollars as an initial investment, for the construction of liquefaction plants and other production facilities. The officials added that Korea is expected to make its position clear at the working-level LNG talks with Indonesia slated for next month in Seoul.

Seoul and Jakarta have agreed on volume and delivery terms and conditions for the Indonesian LNG supply to Korea, but have not reached an agreement on the import method. Korea hopes to import 1.5 million tons of Indonesian LNG a year beginning 1985, and an additional 1.5 million tons beginning 1987, the officials said, adding that the imported natural gas will be used in Korean petrochemical industries as a substitute for naphtha, as fuel in power plants, replacing bunker-C oil, and as fuel in urban homes.

Despite the absence of an agreement with Indonesia on the import method, Korea has been steadily pushing ahead with plans to construct an LNG import and distribution terminal and other necessary facilities.

MPR SENDS CONDOLENCES ON AS-SADAT DEATH

OW101025 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1710 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Oct (MONTSAME) -- The Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR sent to Sufi Abu Talib, temporarily acting president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, a telegram which expresses condolences in connection with the death of President Anwar as-Sadat.

U.S. SCORED FOR LIFTING PRC ARMS EMBARGO

OW150631 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1714 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 October (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME observer writes: "The U.S. administration's decision on lifting the embargo on the sale of the latest weapons and update military hardware to Chinese hegemonists evokes deep concern and anxiety in Asia.

To arm the country leaders of which are frankly declaring about their war preparations and are laying territorial claims to all the neighbouring countries is a crime against mankind.

It is an open secret what Uncle Sam wants from the well-fed up "Chinese tiger" who already begins showing its teeth.

It is anti-Sovietism which has become a foundation of "friendship" between U.S. imperialists and Chinese hegemonists. The U.S. ruling circles hope that by delivering arms to China they could affect the Beijing's policy.

The Chinese leaders are not the ones to be led by somebody, even by Uncle Sam. Maoists have already harboured their plans of expansion for the near future. Attempts to teach Vietnam, provocations against Kampuchea and Laos, undeclared war against India for the separation of its north eastern territory and establishment there of a puppet government obedient to Beijing -- all these display the Chinese intention of make smart first of all to its South East Asian neighbours. Blinded by the hostility to the USSR the U.S. ruling circles endeavour to do another attempt to make a cat's-paw of other hands.

Once the Washington strategists used to feed and arm German fascism and did their utmost to set this monster on the USSR. However, finding fresh forces, the monster decided to defeat first of all its own "benefactors". Today the U.S. imperialism is feeding another monster. Apparently they (?learned) nothing from history.

MONTSAME: CHINA TURNING INTO 'AMERICAN COLONY'

OW141033 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1708 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Oct (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: The Beijing leadership striving to carry out the four modernizations, directed mainly to further militarization of the country, has given foreign monopolies complete control in China.

There are special zones in China where foreigners can set up their enterprises. The state control over them is weak and they are not imposed by taxes. These "opened doors" give the possibility to capitalist firms and corporations for gaining more profits. Exploiting the military and political rapprochement between Beijing and Washington, American monopolies are competing for plundering China. China in fact is turning into an American colony, writes the Malagasy magazine ACTUEL. Over 300 American companies are exercising their sway over China. Exploiting the cheap labour power and natural resources of China they are making tremendous profits.

Opening doors wide before U.S. investments, the magazine stresses, the leaders are endangering the state sector of the country's national economy and its economic independence. But the Chinese leaders are not worried about this situation. Recently they have agreed to accept the "basic provisions of the IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development] report which proposes to "tie the major part of the country's mining industry to the Western market". The IBRD report emphasises the necessity of opening doors wider for the Western monopolies.

Mao's successors do not show grave anxiety over the continuing dropping of the people's living conditions and over the fact that more than 100 million Chinese are suffering from malnutrition. The only object pursued by them is to create powerful armed forces in order to dictate their will on the international arena and to try to realize their hegemonistic ambitions. For attaining these adventurous purposes Chinese leaders are ready to sell by wholesale and by retail the interests of the Chinese people, are ready to renounce the socialist gains of the Chinese people who paid an immense cost for their liberation from capitalists and colonizers.

DUGERSUREN MEETS GROMYKO DURING MOSCOW STOPOVER

OW092025 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1714 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Mangalyn Dugersuren, M.P.R. foreign minister, en route from New York met in Moscow with Andrey Gromyko, Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister.

During the talk, which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete understanding between the two ministers exchanged views on Mongolian-Soviet relations and of other international problems of mutual interest [as received].

The two sides stated with satisfaction the widening Mongolian-Soviet cooperation and stressed the importance of the results of the recent meeting between Y. Tsedenbal and L.I. Brezhnev in the Crimea for the further development of the cooperation.

The Mongolian foreign minister emphasized that the foreign policy programme adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU and constructive steps taken by the Soviet Union for its implementation proved the correctness of this way in solving international problems. He expressed the full support of the Mongolian People's Republic to Soviet peaceful initiatives.

Touching upon the tasks on ensuring lasting peace the two sides voiced the intentions of further coordination of international activity of Asian socialist countries as well as the Mongolian People's Republic and the Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko stressed the importance of the MPR proposal advanced at the 18th MPRP Congress on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific. Yuvjaagiyn Tsedenbal's message and Leonid Brezhnev's reply to it evidence the determination of the two countries to make maximum efforts in order to improve the political situation on the Asian Continent.

While discussing the results of the 36th Session of the U.N. General Assembly the Mongolian side stated of its full support of the proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and preventing a nuclear catastrophe submitted by the Soviet Union to the U.N. General Assembly.

UNEN SCORES SOLIDARITY CONGRESS IN GDANSK

OW141037 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1709 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Oct (MONTSAME) -- The so-called Solidarity congress in Gdansk did not represent the Polish working class, it did not meet the real interests of the working people and failed to do anything for stabilizing the social and economic situation in the country, the newspaper UNEN writes.

The Gdansk congress of counterrevolutionaries proclaimed as its main task the struggle against the Polish United Workers Party and the people's state. Representatives of various political factions who took part in this congress have come out for restoring capitalism in the country and openly neglected the appeal of the Polish Government aimed at liquidating the crisis situation in Poland.

The Solidarity trade union, the paper stresses, which is under influence of counter-revolutionary and antisocialist forces now, is not in the capacity of giving up their claims to change the social and political system in Poland. One may ask about those who are claiming their solidarity with "Solidarity." First of all, it is the U.S. trade union AFL-CIO in close unison with the CIA and some other Western trade union centres and political organisations.

UNEN points out that Western countries are openly interfering into the internal affairs of Poland. However, the efforts of internal and external enemies of socialist Poland are doomed to failure. As Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, stated from the rostrum of the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly, the Polish communists and the entire Polish people can always rely upon the fraternal assistance and support of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries. There is no doubt that People's Poland has been, is and will be a fullfledged member of the socialist community.

TSEDENBAL SENDS MESSAGE TO LAOS, OTHER COUNTRIES

OW141031 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1730 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Oct (MONTSAME) -- D. Gotob, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the MPR to the USSR met Vanthong Sengmuang, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos to the USSR, and presented a message of Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR, addressed to Souphanouvong, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, president of the LPDR, chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the republic, in connection with the MPR proposal advanced at the 18th Congress of the MPRP on concluding a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific.

Ambassador D. Gotob also presented the messages of Y. Tsedenbal addressed to M. Fraser, prime minister of Australia; Abdus Sattar, acting president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq; Robert D. Muldoon, prime minister of New Zealand; 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, to ambassadors and acting charges d'affairs of these countries in Moscow.

The same message of Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal addressed to Mahathir bin Mohamad, prime minister of Malaysia was presented Zakaria, acting foreign minister of Malaysia, by D. Tserendondob, MPR ambassador to Malaysia.

OFFICIALS ATTEND SOVIET FILM FESTIVAL OPENING

OW091317 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1523 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Oct (MONTSAME) -- A festival of Soviet films devoted to the Mongolian-Soviet friendship month, which has begun in the country, opened today at the Ard Cinema Theater with the screening of a new "Mosfilm" feature movie.

Addressing the festival opening J. Baatartsogt, MPR deputy minister of culture, and V.V. Sanayev, secretary of the USSR Union of Cinematographers and people's artist of the Soviet Union noted that the current screening of Soviet films produced at RSFSR film studios is one of the important components of the days of the Soviet Union in the MPR as exemplified by the achievements of the RSFSR in communist construction.

Such well-known films as "Stray Bullet," "White Raven" "Man of This Age," "Volunteers," as well as the new joint production of Soviet and Mongolian cinematographers, the two part feature film "Over the Gobi and Khingan," will be screened at the theater during the festival.

The opening of the film festival was attended by B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee; G. Adyaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR minister of culture; N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations; and other officials.

JALAN-AAJAB MEETS CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION

OW101023 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1712 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Oct (MONTSAME) -- S. Jalan-Aajab, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP received the delegation of the People's Control Committee of the CSSR led by its Chairman Frantisek Ondrich, who is here at the invitation of the People's Control Committee of the MPR.

MPR SIGNS TRADE PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA, DPRK

MPR-Bulgarian 1982 Protocol

OW091251 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1550 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Y. Ayuush, MPR first deputy minister of foreign trade and head of the MPR government trade delegation, and M. Marinov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and head of the Bulgarian Government trade delegation, have signed a protocol in Plovdiv on the mutual supply of goods and payments between Mongolia and Bulgaria for 1982.

MPR-DPRK Protocol

OW101131 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 0715 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Oct (MONTSAME) -- A protocol on mutual commodity deliveries and payments [was signed] between the MPR and the DPRK for next year. The document was signed by N. Babuu, deputy minister of foreign trade of the MPR, and Kim Wal-hyop, deputy minister of foreign trade of the DPRK.

THAI PRIME MINISTER'S U.S. VISIT CONDEMNED

BK160623 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodia 0400 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Prem Is Selling His Country's Neutrality to the United States"]

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has long declared to everybody that Bangkok's policy is to adhere to neutrality. However, this utterance differs completely from what the Thai authorities have done and are doing.

Toward the PRK, the Bangkok clique has clearly demonstrated that it does not observe neutrality as it claims. On the contrary, Thailand has wrapped up its neutrality and sold it to Beijing and Washington to create tension in Asia and, in particular, to cause instability for the Kampuchean and Thai peoples.

It is widely known at present that the Thai Government has authorized the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan criminals to take refuge in its territory and has aided them in all respects. Thailand has openly allowed the Beijing clique to transit arms and ammunition through its territory to be supplied to the murderous Pol Pot gang in its opposition to the PRK. Moreover, the Thai Government has helped make it possible for many meetings to be held in Bangkok by the three political corpses that the Kampuchean people have already buried -- namely, Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan -- in an attempt to set up a so-called coalition government.

Recently, during his 10-day visit to the United States, escorted by 25 government officials and 12 businessmen and bankers, Prem sold the gift-wrapped neutrality to the United States in exchange for military aid in terms of weapons from the United States to be used for the destruction of the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people and stability in Southeast Asia. It is evident that the Thai authorities have betrayed the interests of their own people.

As for the Thai and Kampuchean peoples and the peoples of the other two countries in the Indochinese peninsula, they have consistently maintained a position consisting of settling the tense situation through bilateral negotiations in accordance with the repeated reasonable proposals put forward by the foreign ministers of the three countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- in Phnom Penh and Ho Chi Minh City at the beginning of 1980. These proposals, permeated with pure good will, are aimed at preserving independence and peace in the region based on respect for sovereignty and mutual benefit. However, the other side has persistently rejected them by continuously displaying a hostile attitude toward us.

Up to the present, Prem has moved further from the turning point along a road which is undeniably bereft of neutrality and totally devoid of concern for the Thai people's interests. The Kampuchean people have no worries about Prem's career, but they regret to see that Prem has allowed himself to be deeply ensnared by the trap of U.S. imperialism and the Beijing expansionists without keeping in mind the interests of the Thai people. Whatever Prem may do, the situation in Kampuchean will remain irreversible and the Kampuchean revolution will always advance.

'NEW SLANDER' ON TOXIC CHEMICAL USE SCORED

BK151151 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Oct (SPK) -- "A chicken which cackles lays" is a Khmer saying used to describe guilty individuals who, in order to divert the attention of the judges, utter loud cries. This is the case of the Beijing expansionists and the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. Since the genocidal criminals were driven out of Kampuchea, Radio Beijing and its offspring, the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea installed in southern China, have continually uttered the most odious lies in the hope of discrediting the people's power in Kampuchea and diverting the attention of public opinion from the barbarous crimes committed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique against more than 3 million Kampucheans.

It is interesting to note that in this campaign of lies the expansionists are assisted and advised by the U.S. imperialists, who still have a grudge against the Indochinese peoples following their historic defeat of 1975. The crimes that the U.S. aggressors, the Chinese expansionists and the Pol Pot gang committed against the Indochinese peoples have thus inspired those who delight in fabricating calumnies. The present campaign on toxic chemicals is one proof of this.

It was the U.S. aggressors who dumped more than 40 million liters of chemical substances on Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the effects of which are felt even today by the U.S. and Australian Vietnam veterans. It was the U.S. aggressors who massacred many innocent people in Indochina, including women and children, using such cruel tricks as poisoned candies. It was the Chinese expansionists who poisoned the wells and water sources in Vietnam during their aggression at the beginning of 1979. It was Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan and company who decapitated, disemboweled and buried their victims alive.

All these barbarous acts have been picked up by the Chinese and Pol Pot propaganda machines, which blame them on the Vietnamese combatants in Kampuchea, whose merit is recognized by world public opinion for helping the Kampuchean people escape from genocide and build a new life with complete respect for human rights.

In the campaign on toxic chemicals unleashed since last year, Washington, Beijing and their lackeys have not ceased to fabricate fallacies following each failure. Last year, when the office of the International Red Cross in Geneva revealed that the blood samples taken by the Khmer Rouge from the so-called victims of chemical substances used by Vietnam in Kampuchea did not confirm these accusations, the campaign quieted down. This year the back-biters have made an effort to produce other proofs, and Washington invoked as proof some substances taken from fragments of leaves at the Kampuchea-Thailand border in order to relaunch the campaign. However, many scholars, including American academics, cast doubt on the scientific value of these accusations! Sensing the approach of another failure by their bosses -- from whom they draw their inspiration -- the genocidal criminals have just invented a new slander, announced on radio Pol Pot -- which purports that Kampuchean children have been poisoned with candies bought from the Vietnamese!

Having seen the sacrifices and hardships endured by our Vietnamese friends in fulfilling their international duty in Kampuchea, it would be superfluous to make any comment on this.

Only a cackling hen lays. In an attempt to erase their massacre of 3 million compatriots from the memory of mankind, the Pol Pot gang and their godfathers will surely invent other slanders.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SETS GOVERNMENT WORK HOURS

BK150740 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Decision of the Council of Ministers on Work Hours -- undated]

[Text] In accordance with its third meeting held from 1 to 3 October 1981, the Council of Ministers sets the work hours of the ministries and departments under all the central, provincial and municipal authorities throughout the country as follows: The regular workday is 8 hours, from 0630 to 1100 in the morning and from 1330 to 1700 in the afternoon.

All central ministries and departments, all state economic establishments and all provinces and all municipalities throughout the country must strictly implement all regulations defined in this decision.

For the council of ministers
[Signed] Chairman Pen Sovan

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DISEASE CONTROL PROGRESS NOTED

BK141434 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] In conjunction with the campaign to increase the production of rice, rubber and fish, the Agriculture Ministry is paying close attention to the campaign to intensify animal production and veterinary medicine. Under the guidance of the KNUFNS and KPRC, and with the sincere assistance and support of the fraternal SRV, the Animal Production and Veterinary Directorate was founded in March 1980.

On 31 July 1980 this directorate was officially inaugurated and enrolled 133 new employees who had just received training from the Chamka Dong Agricultural Technique Institute. Immediately thereafter, the animal production and veterinary directorate began to intensify its activities by clearing land and repairing the Chamka Dong Agricultural Technique Institute. They modified four old buildings at Chamka Dong into chicken coops and pig sties capable of accommodating 3,000 chickens and 60 pigs and two other buildings at Kilometer Stone No 12 to shelter 4,000-5,000 chicks and 55 pigs. At the same time, the directorate repaired various old engines, including two waterpumps and a 75-kilowatt generator, to be used at Chamka Dong, and a dozen refrigerators and egg-hatching machines, as well as several animal feed grinders for distribution to various provinces in the country.

In 1981 the Animal Production and Veterinary Directorate cooperated closely with provincial and municipal animal production and veterinary services, which are staffed by 389 colleagues.

At present our revolutionary animal production and veterinary cadres and employees, demonstrating a high sense of patriotism, have closely monitored and treated animal diseases as part of their efforts to boost production. In their preventive and curative efforts, they have given tens of thousands of immunizations against and treated many animals affected by such diseases as buffalo, cattle and horse hemorrhagic septicemia, rinderpest, anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, diphtheria, cowpox, cholera, pneumonia and intestinal inflammation. In addition, they have expanded animal breeding activities to gain experience and to sell breeders to various solidarity groups throughout the country. This year animal breeding centers in the provinces have 2,298 hogs, 42 head of cattle, 33 buffalo and thousands of chickens and ducks. The swine breeding center at Kilometer Stone No 11 has expanded its herd to 297 hogs, an increase of 200 over last year.

The brothers working in the directorate are building more chicken coops, pig sties and cattle stables, animal feed grinders and storehouses for equipment and animal feed, and are setting up waterpumps and generators in various provinces and cities.

DK STATEMENT ON TRIPARTITE TALKS ISSUED

BK140940 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Clarification by the Democratic Kampuchean Information Ministry on the Results of the Discussions of the Khmer Resistance Tripartite Ad Hoc Committee]

[Text] The parties which signed the 4 September 1981 joint communique in Singapore have recently been expressing their opinions on the work of the tripartite ad hoc committee. Now that the other Kampuchean parties have openly discussed their views and stands, the Information Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea, in order to make things clear to national and international opinion, would like to present the following clarifications:

I. Since 13 September 1981 the tripartite ad hoc committee has made great efforts to consult and discuss principles and procedures for forming a Democratic Kampuchean tripartite coalition government in conformity with the second point of the Singapore joint statement.

After six meetings, particularly the session on 4 October 1981, the tripartite ad hoc committee unanimously decided to issue a press communique saying that the three Kampuchean parties have reached an important stage in their discussions on these basic principles.

II. The Democratic Kampuchean Information Ministry recalls that since 1979 the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the PDFGNUM have firmly and consistently adhered to their stand on the great national union in order to boost the forces in all fields for all forms of struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. For this reason the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the PDFGNUM have always been patient and have never responded to the successive insults, slanders and attacks by the other Kampuchean parties.

On the contrary, the Democratic Kampuchean party has tried persistently to do everything possible to maintain unity with the other Kampuchean parties until the 4 September 1981 tripartite meeting could be convened in Singapore. The joint communique solemnly signed in Singapore by the three Kampuchean parties was a good initial result capable of creating conditions favorable to the formation of a Democratic Kampuchean tripartite coalition government.

The Democratic Kampuchean side has always fully respected the spirit and essence of the Singapore joint statement. It has consistently upheld its stand for genuine union on the basis of rationality, fairness, equality and mutual respect. Despite the fact that the Democratic Kampuchean party is the only one to hold posts in the state of Democratic Kampuchea, it agrees to distribute these posts to the other parties because it places the national interest above all else. It is hoped this union will:

1. Increase the resistance forces fighting the Vietnamese aggressors in all fields -- military, political and diplomatic -- making them more effective until the Vietnamese aggressors withdraw completely from the territory of our beloved Kampuchea.
2. Avoid establishing a union in form only while failing in practice to overcome divisions and splits among the forces fighting directly on the battlefields -- forces which have caused the more than 300,000 Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, troops and administrators, to become stalemated in an impasse. For this reason, the Democratic Kampuchean side holds that any future Democratic Kampuchean tripartite coalition government must have a firm foundation; that is, it must be based on domestically and internationally recognized political and legal principles:

A. It should be based on an authentic union with no side allowed to wield any exclusive rights or powers.

B. Therefore, it should be based on the principle of tripartite equality; that is, the structure and composition of the Democratic Kampuchean Government should be formed with the participation of the three sides. Important problems should be solved by agreement among the three sides.

C. In order to guarantee the continuity of the state of Democratic Kampuchea, the sole legal and legitimate state of Kampuchea and a member of the United Nations, and to avoid legal loopholes which might be used by the Vietnamese and the Soviets to attack us, respect for the institutions of the state of Democratic Kampuchea is indispensable in the formation and functioning of the Democratic Kampuchean tripartite coalition government. The Democratic Kampuchean side holds that only on the basis of these important principles is it possible to ensure an authentic union; endow the Democratic Kampuchean tripartite coalition government with a strong legal basis for its activities in the international arena; enable the people, army and all forces waging the struggle directly on the battlefields to accept this new government; and ensure that the leadership of this government will be able to carry on the struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors in all fields.

D. These principles are reasonable and just and have strong bases both in terms of rallying the forces and from a legal viewpoint. During the meeting of 4 October 1981 the tripartite ad hoc committee also agreed on this three-point principle as a basis for consultations and discussions on other issues in future meetings.

E. However, since that day some parties have openly expressed their opinions, revising and opposing both the essence of the Singapore joint statement and the three-point principle that they had accepted during the 4 October 1981 meeting, while again raising their three conditions. These conditions are:

1. They demand full rights and powers.
2. They demand the majority of portfolios in the coalition government.
3. They demand the exile of Democratic Kampuchean leaders who are directly waging the struggle on the battlefields against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

F. The Democratic Kampuchean side holds that the revival of these conditions constitutes a complete rejection of the Singapore joint communique, both in spirit and letter, as well as the results of the discussions between the three Kampuchean parties in the tripartite ad hoc committee. If any party insists on demanding exclusive rights and powers for itself:

1. There is, in fact, no union; there is only a dispersion of resistance forces in all fields -- military, political and diplomatic.
2. It can only affect the morale of the people, the army and all forces uniting to fight against the Le Duan Vietnamese on the battlefield.
3. It may harm the resistance against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies and allow the latter, who are bogged down on the battlefield and utterly isolated on the international scene, to redress their situation, thus reversing the military, political and diplomatic situation and enabling the Vietnamese enemy to control Kampuchea completely and definitively with no opposition.

G. The demand for the exile of the Democratic Kampuchean leaders who stand at the head of the Kampuchean nation and people and the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea waging the arduous and bloody struggle on the battlefields is completely unreasonable. Under the current historical circumstances, when the nation and people are in constant danger and are continually suffering from the destruction and hardship caused by the war of aggression and genocide waged by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy for nearly 3 years, it is these same Democratic Kampuchean leaders who have resolutely shared life and death with the nation and people, who have sacrificed virtually everything and who have led the nation and people in waging a resolute struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors until the latter have become completely stalemated and can no longer advance.

The leaders of Democratic Kampuchea can never desert their beloved country, nation and people. If, as demanded, the Democratic Kampuchean leaders accept exile, who will then lead the nation, people, army and guerrillas to fight on the battlefield against the Vietnamese troops and administrators? The demand that the Democratic Kampuchean leaders be exiled in fact accords with the desire of the Vietnamese enemy and its Soviet international expansionist bosses, who have long sought to eliminate the leaders of Democratic Kampuchea. Exile, therefore, would constitute a needless offering to the genocidal Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors.

Such an act is tantamount to handing over the nation and Kampuchean land to the Le Duan enemy and letting it exterminate our people and race forever. All Democratic Kampuchean leaders have the right to live or die with the nation and people, to brave all obstacles, to fight right on the battlefields of the fatherland and to lead, through the pools of blood, the struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors in defense of their beloved nation, people and race.

H. Concerning the ill-intentioned accusation that the Democratic Kampuchea of Khieu Samphan does not have the support of the Kampuchean people, we would like to let the Kampuchean people throughout the country be witnesses and judges, because we strongly believe that the Kampuchean people in general have good ears and eyes and great intelligence and have gained abundant experiences through their protracted struggle. The Kampuchean people throughout the country know very well who is their friend and who is their foe and can make a clear distinction between good and evil, nationalism and treason and genuine and sham patriots. They know very well who is staying with the Kampuchean nation and people to fight a bloody resistance war against the Le Duan enemy aggressors and race exterminators right on the Kampuchean battlefields. We respect and are confident of the fairness and good judgment of the Kampuchean people. They are the ones who can most clearly discern all truths in all circumstances. The truths as seen by the Kampuchean people are embodied in the fact that it is the Democratic Kampuchean Government, the PDFGNUM and the Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas who have shared weal and woe, life and death, with all the people to fight the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy for the past nearly 3 years until it has become inextricably stalemated on the battlefield.

I. The Democratic Kampuchean side would like to stress that it has always desired an authentic union and upholds the spirit and substance of the Singapore joint communique. It holds that the three-point political agreement adopted by the tripartite ad hoc committee during its 4 October 1981 meeting is a strong basis for advancing toward fulfilling the wish of having the union stand on a strong basis -- on firm political and legal principles -- in order to rally all forces inside and outside the country to carry on all forms of struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators until they completely withdraw from Kampuchean territory.

Only a union formed on the basis of rationality, fairness, equality and sincerity can be strong enough to guarantee the augmentation of forces in all fields, both inside and outside the country, to fight the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. Now, as in the past and in the future, the Democratic Kampuchean side stands firmly and consistently on the principles of authentic union. It is resolutely determined not to do anything which may affect or reduce the forces now engaged in the struggle on the battlefields against the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors. At the same time, the Democratic Kampuchean side would like to appeal again to the other Kampuchean parties to respect the spirit and substance of the Singapore joint statement and the basic three-point political principles adopted by the tripartite ad hoc committee, and, in particular, to abandon unreasonable conditions which obstruct authentic union. It strongly believes that if all sides uphold the spirit of union and work hard in an atmosphere of compromise, seeking common points and avoiding contentious issues, we will be drawn closer to each other with each passing day until one day we achieve a genuine union, both in the present period of struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy and in the future period of building and defending an independent, united, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea.

[Signed] The Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Kampuchea,
12 October 1981

DK RED CROSS CALLS FOR INCREASED FOOD AID

BK160952 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 15 Oct 81

[14 October Statement of the Red Cross of Democratic Kampuchea]

[Text] The Kampuchean people living in the zone under the temporary control of the Vietnamese enemy are being increasingly starved by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Thousands of people are fleeing to the western border every day in order to escape the starvation inflicted by the Vietnamese enemy, and thousands more are begging for rice from the Red Cross of Democratic Kampuchea to feed their families. This spreading famine, which will shortly pose a serious threat to the lives of the Kampuchean people throughout the country, is the criminal work of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors who are deliberately causing it and using it as a strategic weapon to exterminate the Kampuchean race according to a well-formulated and systematic plan.

For nearly 3 years the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have relentlessly employed the weapon of famine. They have looted and destroyed cattle and buffalo herds and production instruments. They have confiscated the people's rice stored in sacks and granaries. They have looted and destroyed rice and other crops in the fields and grabbed fertile land for Vietnamese citizens. They have even forced people to stay in their villages, preventing them from going out to tend to production. In particular, during the last rainy season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors forced people in all areas under their temporary control at gunpoint to build fences around the villages and forbade them to go beyond the fences, thus preventing them from growing crops. Anyone who dares to venture even a short distance beyond these fences is certain to be shot and killed by the Vietnamese. In this manner the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are forcibly starving the people to death in their bid to exterminate the Kampuchean race.

This is the real cause of the extremely miserable living conditions of the Kampuchean people during nearly 3 years of famine -- a famine which now threatens once again. This famine is not caused by any drought or floods, as claimed by the aggressor Le Duan Vietnamese authorities in their propaganda. Their goal is to trick world opinion into giving them international aid, which will then be diverted to feed their aggressor forces in Kampuchea. They also use these lies about droughts and floods to cover up their archcriminal offense of starving the people in order to exterminate the Kampuchean race.

Confronted with an extremely grievous situation in which the Kampuchean people are suffering from serious starvation, the Red Cross of Democratic Kampuchea would like to issue this statement, and appeals to all competent agencies of the United Nations, national governments, international humanitarian organizations, the Red Cross societies of various countries and peace- and justice-loving persons the world over to earnestly seek measures to save the Kampuchean people from the Vietnamese enemy's crime of starvation. The Red Cross of Democratic Kampuchea appeals to competent UN agencies, governments, international humanitarian organizations, Red Cross societies of various countries and peace- and justice-loving persons the world over to give sufficient food to the Red Cross of Democratic Kampuchea to help the growing number of people who are coming from deep inside the regions temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy to beg for rice from the Red Cross of Democratic Kampuchea.

We also request that aid be distributed in such a manner that it reaches the hands of the true victims. In other words, aid should not be distributed through the aggressor Vietnamese authorities in Phnom Penh, in order to prevent this generous aid from being looted and diverted by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to feed their aggressor troops, thus enabling them to continue the war of aggression in Kampuchea and threaten peace and stability in the region and the world in accordance with the regional and global strategies of Vietnam and its Soviet bosses.

The Red Cross of Democratic Kampuchea, as well as all Kampuchean people, hope that, together with the dispatch of this urgent relief aid, the international community will continue to bring pressure to bear on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors by all methods and means so that they will withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in compliance with the resolutions of the 34th and 35th UN General Assembly Sessions. For only through the total withdrawal of aggressor Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea can all the problems in Kampuchea, including the starvation of the Kampuchean people -- problems that have constituted a heavy burden for the international community for nearly 3 years -- be solved at the root and can the tense situation throughout the Southeast Asian region be settled once and for all.

[Signed] The Red Cross of Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Kampuchea, 14 October 1981

HEALTH MINISTRY ON TREATING TOXIC CHEMICALS

BK150623 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Advice by the Democratic Kampuchean Ministry of Public Health on How To Cope With the Vietnamese Enemy's Toxic Chemicals and Gas in the 1981-82 Dry Season -- dated 13 October]

[Text] The Vietnamese enemy is at a total impasse on the military field, but it pretends to be strong. However, in the coming 1981-82 dry season, our army and guerrillas will certainly erode and inflict more losses on its manpower and wipe out larger numbers of its small and medium-sized positions. For this reason, aside from launching all kinds of maneuvers to resist our Democratic Kampuchean army and guerrillas and our people, the Vietnamese enemy will certainly systematically increase the use of toxic chemicals and gas in the 1981-82 dry season. At present the Vietnamese enemy has begun to use these toxic chemical weapons. At the beginning of October it spread toxic chemicals in ponds and streams and mixed them with food, cakes, sugar and fruits. This killed 70 people in the Moung-Pursat area. On 5 October it poisoned 15 inhabitants in Siem Reap market in Siem Reap Province. On 5 October the Vietnamese enemy transported a truckload of toxic chemicals to be stored in Kouk Dong commune, Varin District, Siem Reap Province. On the same day two Vietnamese helicopters spread toxic chemicals over areas in Kach Sla District, Kampot Province. This poisoned 50 inhabitants who were cutting rattan on the hill. Forty of these victims were seriously poisoned.

In this connection the Ministry of Public Health of Democratic Kampuchea wishes to give the following advice:

1. The views on the Vietnamese enemy's impasse and its resort to the use of toxic chemicals and gas weapons must be given to our male and female combatants and people.
2. Concrete and effective measures must be prepared beforehand, such as:

A. Precautions in the use of water, vegetables, food and cakes, and in travelling to any area where the Vietnamese enemy might be able to use toxic gas;

B. Readiness to provide treatment to any victim by, firstly, giving prompt treatment as possible following the previous advice of the Ministry of Public Health and, secondly, bringing the victim to a hospital quickly for treatment. Normally the medics can cure any victim promptly sent to the hospital.

[Signed] Dr Thiounn Thioeunn, minister of public health of the Democratic Kampuchean Government; 13 October 1981

RESIDENT GROUPS IN FRANCE SCORE SRV AGGRESSION

BK130814 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
12 Oct 81

[Text] On 19 September a meeting was organized by groups of Kampuchean residents in France, including the Association of Kampuchean Peasants in Lyon and the Provisional Committee for the Promotion of Khmer National Unity, to condemn the Vietnamese enemy's aggression in Kampuchea and its crimes in killing the Kampuchean people with toxic chemicals.

This meeting appealed to the UN General Assembly to condemn the Vietnamese aggressors and take measures prohibiting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea. The meeting expressed its support for the efforts of all nationalist forces to form a Democratic Kampuchean coalition government in order to strengthen the resistance forces in fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors for the liberation of the Kampuchean fatherland.

11 OCT AMBUSH OF 25 SOVIET ADVISERS REPORTED

BK160352 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
15 Oct 81

[Text] Our army and guerrillas attacked a car convoy transporting Soviet advisers and technicians to Kompong Som at a point west of Pich Nil on the Kompong Som battlefield on 11 October. We burned 4 cars on the spot and killed or wounded 25 Soviet advisers and technicians onboard, including a Soviet major. Some documents and materiel were captured.

Long live our brave army, guerrillas and people of the Kompong Som battlefield!

ATTACK ON SRV RAILROAD IN KAMPOT REPORTED

BK160418 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
15 Oct 81

[Text] Our army and guerrillas attacked and cut a Vietnamese railway bridge and a portion of railway track at (Prey Toek Thla) in Toek L'ak commune, Kampot Khang Lich District, Kampot Province, a 150-meter portion of the railway track close to the bridge.

Long live our brave army, guerrillas and people of the Kampot Province battlefield!

U.S. ALLEGATIONS ON TOXIC CHEMICAL USE SCORED

BK131457 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Washington Wants To Hide a Dead Elephant Under a Basket Again"]

[Text] The U.S. Department of State recently launched a slanderous propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union and Vietnam, accusing the latter of using toxins in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan.

With regard to Kampuchea, such slanders are not new at all. Late last year the United States launched a similar propaganda campaign. At the same time, the International Red Cross based in Geneva announced that examinations of substances allegedly used by the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea and supplied by the Khmer Rouge to the Red Cross indicated they contained nothing poisonous.

This time the slanderers in Washington carefully prepared their mission. They had long declared that the chemicals used by the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea were mycotoxins, claiming that they had collected evidence along the Thai-Kampuchean border. They choose such an appropriate time to commit an act of opposition to the Soviet Union and Vietnam! Everyone knows that Washington is currently encountering ever-increasing protest movements in the world following the Reagan administration's trouble-seeking decision to manufacture neutron bombs, install guided missiles in Europe and openly support the brutal regimes in Chile, South Africa and El Salvador.

In the Southeast Asian region Washington is playing the Chinese card (?in) the various ASEAN countries. In Indochina the Reagan administration has adopted a vindictive position which is clearly hostile to the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and the construction work required in Vietnam after the end of the U.S. war of destruction. Moreover, it has colluded with Beijing to coerce other countries to revive the murderous regime of Democratic Kampuchea belonging to Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, in an attempt to lure the Kampuchean people into accepting the genocidal regime.

In order to conceal its vicious acts, the Reagan administration has resorted to the tactic of slandering and vilifying other people. It thinks that all mankind will forget the barbarous crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists in Indochina and their release of thousands of tons of toxic chemicals in this region, including the yellow (?powder) which has affected the health of thousands of U.S. and Australian soldiers who took part in the Vietnam war. Such effects will continue for at least 6 years.

To conceal their selfishness, Alexander Haig, who once commanded the massacre of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples, condemned the alleged use of toxic chemicals by the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea. To slander and vilify other people is tantamount to admitting one's own weakness. This is a method used by the imperialists and other reactionaries when they are driven into a difficult position. Washington is relying on the efficacy of its huge propaganda apparatuses to deceive world public opinion.

As a Kampuchean saying goes: A dead elephant should not be hidden under a basket. The enemies of the Kampuchean people have achieved nothing despite the fact that they have fabricated all sorts of slanderous accusations for more than 3 years.

The more progress we achieve in our revolution, the more they will work to fabricate stories. The story on the toxic chemicals will not be their last story. Nevertheless, the conscientious people of the world will never be misled by their lies!

SIANG PASASON Commentary

BK130655 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Undated SIANG PASASON commentary: "Who Has Used Toxic Chemicals?"]

[Text] Since 13 September 1981, when U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig made a speech in West Berlin, the Western propaganda apparatuses, particularly the Washington and Beijing ruling circles, have ceaselessly and slanderously carried on about the so-called apparent use of toxic chemicals in Laos, Kampuchea and maybe also in Afghanistan. This slanderous, deceitful charge made directly by the chief of the U.S. State Department is certainly aimed at extricating the United States from a position of isolation and impasse. The Reagan administration has been strongly opposed and denounced by progressive mankind in the world for increasing the risk of an arms race, which has resulted in a tense situation and created a cold war atmosphere. This act of the Reagan administration has posed a serious threat to the independence and tranquillity of various nations and to peace in the world.

Everyone is well aware of the fact that at present the United States has stepped up the building of nuclear weapons while accumulating lethal weapons ranging from bacteriological to neutron weapons. At the same time, the United States has stepped up supplying foreign countries with weapons and other war materiel. Along with selling weapons to foreign countries, the United States has now openly threatened to wage war. It has also arrogantly carried out international suppression and wickedly interfered in the internal affairs of various countries. Additionally, it has incited certain lackey countries or countries dependent on it to follow in its footsteps.

The United States is carrying out bacteriological warfare in Cuba. It is also the United States itself which is equipping its henchmen with toxic chemicals in opposition to the Afghan people. Even now the U.S. imperialists have not yet paid the blood debt they owe the three Indochinese peoples for carrying out chemical warfare. The Lao people of various nationalities, in performing the task of restoring and building the economy and improving their daily life, continue to face several difficulties caused by bombs, toxic chemicals and bacteriological weapons that the U.S. imperialists used in the past, during their war of aggression in Indochina. Moreover, the use of toxic chemicals and bacteriological weapons by the United States during the war in Indochina has also had the bad consequence of wounding and threatening the lives of a large number of the American soldiers who had used this type of weapon in the past.

Therefore, the slander and charges by the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists are aimed at covering up their past crimes and at creating a pretext for them to continue to produce and use chemical and bacteriological weapons in committing crimes against mankind. A question is posed: If the United States is really concerned about the life of mankind, why was it the first to drop the bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan, and the first to use toxic chemicals and bacteriological weapons in Korea? It is also the United States itself which brazenly used all types of weapons in its war of aggression in Indochina. An appropriate answer to this question is: It is the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists themselves, together with their lackeys, who are presently the biggest murderers in the world.

Our party has long pursued a humanitarian line and policy. The national salvation struggle carried out by our Lao people for dozens of years against foreign imperialist aggressors is aimed at saving the lives of their compatriots. Even those Lao compatriots who used to serve the reactionary administration and who once committed crimes against the people were later reeducated and trained to become good citizens.

As for those who were deceived by enemy propaganda and misled into fleeing abroad, but later became conscious of their guilt and returned to the homeland, they have been treated well and given assistance in all respects by the party, government and people of various nationalities. They have also been provided with considerably favorable conditions for earning a normal living.

It has been clearly proven that the party and state have maintained a humanitarian line and policy which cherish the lives of the people, in particular the laboring people. Therefore, it is absolutely impossible for the party and state to spray poison on their beloved people in their homeland. Only the U.S. imperialists and their satellites -- who have never shown humanitarian concerns -- have used toxic chemicals and bacteriological weapons to shamelessly exterminate lives on earth in order to maintain their interests.

The charge by the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists on the apparent use of toxic chemicals in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan is aimed at covering up their crimes in continuously using toxic chemicals to suppress and threaten mankind, which has posed a danger to peace, tranquillity and every life on earth. Being denounced from all directions in the world, however, the propaganda campaign of the U.S. imperialists and the big-nation expansionists and hegemonists to create a cold war atmosphere will undoubtedly be shamefully defeated.

FORMATION OF BODY FOR CONSULTATIONS URGED

BK140411 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 14 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] Laotian Ambassador to Thailand Khamphan Simmalavong yesterday urged ASEAN to accept a proposal to set up a "permanent organ" in charge of dialogue and consultations between the noncommunist grouping and the three Indochinese countries. Khamphan stressed during a special press conference at the Laotian Embassy that the question of Kampuchea would also be handled by the proposed body.

The overture was made in a 7-point proposal made public for the first time by Laotian Deputy Premier Phoun Sipaseut at the UN General Assembly on September 28. However, Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong has already dismissed the proposal as a "repetition of the old line from Vietnam and unacceptable to ASEAN."

The Laotian envoy said the proposal had been officially submitted to the governments of the five ASEAN countries through their embassies in the three Indochinese countries and through their UN representatives. However, diplomatic sources have described the proposal as being "nothing new."

It was seen as an attempt by Hanoi to get ASEAN to agree to its earlier proposal to join in a regional conference to remove their conflicts.

Commenting on the criticisms, Khamphan said yesterday that the Indochinese states viewed the proposal to set up a permanent organ as a body to bring Indochina and ASEAN closer and to serve as a link between the two groups of countries. "When we made our first proposal for a regional conference ASEAN might not be ready to take part in it. And now we are suggesting that a body be set up to facilitate our talks," he told a small group of Thai journalists.

Khamphan also recited in detail the other six points of the proposal which he described as a "follow-up" to a similar proposal made in Phnom Penh by Vietnam.

The proposal also called for Burma to join in the proposed permanent organ.

The composition of the organ will be agreed upon by ASEAN and Indochina, it said. "... and regular annual meetings should be held to solve problems existing between the countries of the two groups or special meetings will be held as required by emergency situation or crisis," the proposal said.

It said these principles will be taken as a "basis for the current dialogue and consultations aimed at reaching agreements in the form of an act or commitments between the two groups of Indochina and ASEAN countries and other Southeast Asian countries would be invited or to participate." The other points of the proposal reiterated Indochina's call for closer relations between the two groups of countries.

Commenting on the relations between Thailand and Laos, Khamphan said it has greatly improved after the media of both sides stopped making provocative remarks against each other. "But it has not yet returned to normal because not all the border check-points on the Thai side have been reopened," he said.

Thailand sealed the entire border with Laos following a spate of border incidents in the Mekong River last year. After negotiations, the Thai Government agreed to reopen some of the border check-points.

THAI PROVOCATION ON MEKONG BORDER PROTESTED

BK131730 Hong Kong AFP in English 1612 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Bangkok, 13 Oct (AFP) -- Lao officials have protested to Thailand over an alleged act of piracy on the Mekong River border, the Thai News Agency reported today. According to the Lao aide-memoire handed to the Thai ambassador in Vientiane, a Thai patrol unit waylaid four Lao cargo boats and forced them to cross over to the Thai side last Friday.

The Laotians allegedly claimed their rice cargo boats were porting at a Lao bank, Ban Chiang Wang, and were forced to cross over to the opposite shore in Nakhon Phanom Province, 750 kilometres (468 miles) northeast of Bangkok, the agency said.

The aide-memoire also warned that Thailand must bear the full responsibility for its acts, the news agency said. However, a spokesman from the Supreme Command denied that there was a Thai patrol boat traveling along the mentioned route.

PHOUN SIPASEUT PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO CUBA

For reportage on the official visit to Cuba of Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, including the signing of a cooperation plan and the issuing of a joint communique, see the Cuba section of the 14 October Latin America DAILY REPORT.

JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE WITH U.S. REPORTED

BK150645 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] American and Thai Marines stormed ashore Tuesday to highlight a 5-day joint military exercise in the Gulf of Siam. The exercise involved two vessels of the U.S. 7th Fleet, about 500 navy personnel and 800 marines on the American side. A Thai military spokesman said about 450 Thai Marines were taking part in the exercise, which has been coded Valiant Usher 82-1. Joint amphibious exercises have been staged periodically in recent years.

The U.S. mission in Bangkok said the exercise is being conducted in the vicinity of Rayong Province, southeast of Bangkok.

FINANCE MINISTER REPORTS ON RESULTS OF U.S. TRIP

BK151027 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The finance minister has said that Thailand was successful in its talks with the United States and that the World Bank has offered to expand its support for Thailand. U.S. investors also received better assurance of Thailand's stability. Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun reported this after returning from the United States. He said Thailand wanted the World Bank to maintain its assistance to Thailand at the same level. The World Bank agreed to grant \$3.8 to 4 billion in loans to Thailand, or about one-third of the entire cost of the fifth 5-year national economic and social development plan. The dollar amount is equivalent to 87.4 to 90.2 billion baht.

The finance minister said Thailand also negotiated with the World Bank for a structural adjustment loan, which is a special type of loan designed to help the country cope with economic growth through an adjustment of the national budget and trade and balance of payments deficits, for example. The United States [as heard] agreed to hold negotiations on this matter in December and to sign the agreement next March. The loan will be for \$150 to 200 million, or about 3.45 billion baht. It will be granted in installments in 18-month intervals. The loan will be for 20 years with a 5-year grace period and will bear an annual interest rate of 11.6 percent. The finance minister said he also met the new president of the World Bank, Mr A.W. Clausen, and discussed various matters with him, reaching a good understanding.

The finance minister noted the fine cooperation between the government and private sector in conducting talks with the United States in order to persuade U.S. investors to invest here. They explained Thailand's industrial projects and their benefits. He said the International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the World Bank, has agreed to conduct studies of various industrial projects, especially the eastern seaboard projects. This, he said, will help create confidence in and provide guarantees for prospective foreign investors.

The finance minister said Thailand also asked for a reduction of interest rates and an extension of the terms of the loans to be used for the purchase of U.S. weapons. The United States said it will take our request into consideration. Thailand will also negotiate with the U.S. House of Representatives committees for an adjustment in the conditions of U.S. aid to Thailand.

The finance minister concluded that the visit was successful, yet it remains to be seen whether the U.S. private sector will respond to our approach. He noted that the United States is concerned about the international political situation around Thailand rather than Thailand's domestic situation. This is because the frequent government changes in Thailand have not affected Thailand's basic policies. The United States is not concerned about the duration of a government in Thailand. It has improved confidence in the situation here, he said.

SUPREME COMMAND REPORTS BORDER INCIDENTS

BK141400 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Excerpt] According to a report issued by the Supreme Command Information Office on fighting along the Thai-Kampuchean border, toward the middle of September the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side began to take stringent measures to check Kampuchean people seeking food at the Thai border. It also sent small operational units to infiltrate into Thailand to spy on the Kampuchean resistance forces and Thai units operating in the area.

In an effort to mop up Khmer Serei groups near the Thai border, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side reinforced its units opposite Aranyaprathet and Ta Phraya Districts, Prachin Buri Province, with large quantities of heavy weapons and ammunition.

Also, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side has reportedly deployed toxic chemicals in Ban Nimit, Poipet District, Battambang Province, opposite Aranyaprathet. There are two types of toxic chemicals -- one which produces immediate effects, and another with slow results. If skin contact occurs, the toxic chemicals cause skin irritation and sores. When inhaled or taken by mouth, the attacked persons feel a tightness in the chest, have difficulty breathing and can later die.

During the fighting near the Thai border in Kampuchea, shells fired by heavy weapons from the other side of the border landed sporadically in Thailand. Also as a result of the fighting, the area along the Thai border was unsafe. Occasionally, Thai forces had to push intruders out, and border clashes occurred. Incidents reported from late September to date are as follows:

In Prachin Buri Province, on 27 September at 0920 a group of 22 regular troops and defense volunteers clashed for about 20 minutes with about 15 armed Kampuchean forces northeast of Ban Nong Samet, Ta Phraya District. The Thai side suffered no losses, whereas the other side had two killed. Thai forces seized one RPG rocket and one hand-grenade.

On 29 September at 1300 a group of soldiers and defense volunteers again clashed with four armed Kampuchean forces north of Ban Nong Samet, Ta Phraya District. The clash lasted for about 20 minutes. The Kampuchean side suffered three killed. The Thai side sustained no injuries and seized three AK rifles, one SKS rifle and one magazine case. On 3 October at 0920 the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces fired some 50-60 rifle rounds at soldiers at the checkpoint north of Ban Wang Mon in Aranyaprathet. The Thai side fired back and forced the other side to retreat. On 3 October at 1500 Thai soldiers were informed by villagers of an intrusion by a force of about 10 armed Kampucheans into Ban Khok Sung. Soldiers rushed to the village and clashed with the Kampuchean armed men for about 10 minutes, killing one and taking one prisoner. The Thai side sustained no casualties.

In Trat Province, on 2 October at 1005 the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces fired three times at a Thai Air Force plane which was flying over Ban Hat Lek in Khlong Yai District in support of a troop movement in Thailand. The Thai plane fired 10 rockets in retaliation, forcing the other side to calm down. On the same day at 1010 the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces fired about 10 60-mm and 82-mm mortar rounds into Ban Hat Saraphat Phit. On 3 October at 1315 a patrol unit of marine rangers clashed with Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops in Ban Hat Sai Daeng, Khlong Yai District. The opposite side fired a number of M-79 rifle and heavy weapon rounds into Thailand. The clash lasted about 15 minutes. No casualties were reported on the Thai side.

LAO TROOPS FIRE AT BOATS IN MEKONG RIVER

BK100955 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Lao troops exchanged fire with three Thai naval patrol boats on the Thai side of the Mekong River on Wednesday [7 October].

The incident occurred near the Khong Chiam district of Ubon Ratchathani Province when two unidentified boats stopped by the Thai naval vessel and opened fire. The Thais fought back, and Lao troops from that side of the river opened fire. No Thai casualties were reported, but one man from the intercepted boat drowned during the exchange of fire.

PROPOSAL ON INDOCHINA-ASEAN DIALOGUE ASSESSED

BK150127 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 15 Oct 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Lao Envoy Gives Hint of New Hanoi Strategy"]

[Text] Lao Ambassador Khamphan Simmalavong's press conference on Tuesday [13 October] was expected -- what he would say at the meeting with reporters was known in advance, and Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong had already countered it. That the press conference was held at the instance of Hanoi was a foregone conclusion, and so the question has to be asked: Why was it held at all? The question of an ASEAN-Indochina dialogue has been dismissed by ASEAN members individually and collectively, and it was again repudiated at the New York international conference on Kampuchea in July, and we are sure that the Vietnamese leaders are not so out of touch with reality as to believe that a Bangkok press conference would reverse the tide.

Several points were made by Ambassador Khamphan that had more meaning than was apparent. For the first time there is talk of Indochina as if it is one country and not three countries. Even that was carefully wrapped in confusion by equating it with ASEAN which is an organization of five sovereign countries, while Indochina is a geographic area artificially created by the French during the colonial days and now three countries over which Vietnam believes she exercises hegemony. Kampuchea is the fly in the ointment because the United Nations does not recognize the puppet government of Heng Samrin or Pen Sovan or whoever else Hanoi may put in charge of Phnom Penh. So the latest Hanoi ploy seems to be to allow those who want to be willingly hoodwinked to believe in an Indochina entity, forgetting Kampuchea is not, as Laos is, recognized as coming under the hegemony of Vietnam. Twisted logic, yes, but that is to be expected.

There is one more point that came out in the press conference and which was not explicitly made. It is an attempt to try to influence international opinion that Vietnam -- and, by extension, Indochina -- is willing to open a dialogue with ASEAN and that it is ASEAN that is being recalcitrant. It is a ploy that will not stand scrutiny, but most of the Third World countries will fall for it mostly because they want to fall for it -- and slight pressure from the Soviet Union is more than enough to force those countries to "see the light."

Vietnam is a fiercely nationalist and a very proud country, and now she finds herself cornered, taking orders from Moscow -- a corner from which Hanoi wants to wiggle out. She realizes that she is facing a no-win situation in Kampuchea and she has no options open to start on reconstruction. Moscow will provide the war weapons, but she cannot by herself help Vietnam's reconstruction. It deeply hurts the nationalism and pride of the Vietnamese people to have an enemy in China and a master in the Soviet Union. Countries like Sweden and France, which can be relied on to go against general world opinion to prove their total commitment to liberalism, have been uncooperative, and the isolation of Vietnam is getting worse. Of course countries like India and Cuba will send full moral support -- but what is that worth in terms of the Vietnamese economy?

From all these points of view, the press conference given by Khamphan makes some sense. Inviting Burma was just a red herring and possibly a reminder that ASEAN alone does not speak [for] non-communist Southeast Asia.

This political strategy devised by Hanoi will pay in terms of some votes in the United Nations General Assembly, but it is not some votes that Hanoi wants or, for that matter, all the votes. Votes at the UN will not help her break her total dependence on the Soviet Union. If the press conference means anything concrete, our reading of it will be that it is the first hint of a new strategy by Hanoi to get countries outside the Soviet orbit to recognize her plight.

BANGKOK REPORTS REFUGEE ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES

BK150649 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] The number of refugees shipped away from Thailand in September far exceeded the number of new arrivals, leaving less than 200,000 awaiting solution. Thailand recorded arrivals of 423 Vietnamese boat people and Lao entering the kingdom by land, while 14,392 refugees were resettled in third countries. Of these departures, 12,759 went to the United States, 844 to France, 398 to Australia and 206 to Canada.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] put the number of Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao in Thailand at about 200,000. The number of refugees in Thailand 6 months ago was about 250,000. The number of boat people arrivals in Southeast Asia and East Asian destinations continued a recent low trend with 3,599 refugees by the [UNHCR]. The monthly average for the first 9 months of this year has been 7,500.

COMMUNIST JOURNALIST SURRENDERS TO ARMY

BK160309 Bangkok POST in English 16 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] A former journalist who joined the communist ranks after the October 6 bloodbath in 1976 has surrendered to 2nd Army Region troops in Sakon Nakhon Province, the army revealed yesterday. The ex-journalist, Mr Sathian Chanthimathon, reportedly told military investigators that after the bloody rioting he left Bangkok for Surat Thani Province, where he joined the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT].

After having spent eight months in the south, Sathian was sent to Nan Province in the north and in the middle of 1979 was transferred to Chiang Rai Province and eventually to Phupan Mountain Range in Sakon Nakhon, until his defection last week, the army said. While in the jungles, Sathian reportedly said he worked as a reporter for the CPT and wrote several commentaries which were broadcast over the clandestine communist radio station.

Colonel Vichan Na Lamphun, a public relations officer of the 2nd Army Region, said the defector told investigators that he quit the CPT because the domestic political climate had improved and because the government had granted amnesty for the "misguided" people who fled into the jungles after October 6. He reportedly added he was disillusioned by the mistake of the CPT in trying to change the country's social system through violent revolution. He said he hopes to become a reporter again.

Meanwhile, a military source said over 40 communists had surrendered to 2nd Army Region troops since the beginning of this month.

YASIR 'ARAFAT CONTINUES FRIENDSHIP VISIT

Meeting With Le Duan

OW151621 Hanoi VNA in English 1558 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 15 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Pham Van Dong, political bureau member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, this afternoon received at the presidential palace a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO executive committee and commander-in-chief of the Palestinian revolutionary armed forces.

Also present were Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the VCP Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's External Relations Commission; Nguyen Co Thach, member of the VCP Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; and Sa'id Khalil Am-Masri, acting head of the PLO representation in Vietnam.

Speaking at the meeting, party General Secretary Le Duan warmly welcomed the visit to Vietnam by Chairman 'Arafat and other PLO guests which, he said, would contribute to strengthening the solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and Palestine in the interests of the two sides and for the benefit of peace, national independence, sovereignty, democracy and social progress. He wished the Palestinian people total success in their just struggle against the Israeli aggressors and the U.S. imperialists.

Chairman Pham Van Dong praised the Palestinians as a staunch, creative and intelligent nation determined to fight and to win in its just struggle. He said that is a decisive factor for the victory of the heroic fight of the Palestinian people under the PLO's leadership. He reaffirmed Vietnam's consistent support for the Palestinian people's revolutionary cause.

In reply, Chairman Yasir 'Arafat expressed the admiration of the PLO and the Palestinian people for the Vietnamese people's great victory in their heroic struggle against the U.S. aggressors, the ringleader of imperialism, and described it as a bright example for the Palestinian people in their just struggle. He wished the close friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples constant consolidation and development.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternal militant solidarity.

Talks With Pham Van Dong

OW151651 Hanoi VNA in English 1609 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 15 -- Talks were held at the presidential palace here this afternoon between a Vietnamese delegation led by Pham Van Dong, political bureau member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the PLO delegation led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander-in-chief of the Palestinian revolutionary armed forces.

Present at the talks on the Vietnamese side were Nguyen Co Thach, member of the VCP Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education; Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of culture; Hoang Anh Tuan, vice minister for foreign affairs; and Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defence.

On the Palestinian side were Mahmud Abbas, member of the PLO Executive Committee and of Fatah's Central Committee; 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, general secretary of the Arab Liberation Front and member of the PLO Executive Committee; Yahya Habbash, secretary of Fatah's Revolutionary Council; Ali 'Ali-Hasan, member of the PLO political department; (Sulayman Ash-Shurafa'), PLO representative in Libya; Mahmud Al-Labadi, head of the PLO Foreign Information Service; and ('Azmi Azgayra), commander of the armed forces in southern Lebanon.

The two sides informed each other of the revolutionary struggle of their respective peoples. They exchanged views on international problems of common concern and discussed measures to consolidate and strengthen the militant solidarity and close friendship between the people of Vietnam and Palestine.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Banquet for Delegation

OW151653 Hanoi VNA in English 1614 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 15 -- A grand banquet was given at the presidential palace here this evening in honour of the visiting PLO delegation led by Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Present on the Vietnamese side were Truong Chinh, political bureau member of the VCP Central Committee and president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, political bureau member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; Vo Nguyen Giap, political bureau member of the VCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Van Tien Dung, political bureau member of the VCP Central Committee and minister of national defence; and other high-ranking party and state officials.

On the Palestinian side were Yasir 'Arafat, Mahmud Abbas, Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahim, Yahya Habbash, Ali 'Ali-Hasan, (Sulayman Ash-Shurafa'), Mahmud Al-Labadi, ('Azmi Azgayra) and Sa'id Khalil Al-Masri.

In their toasts, Vietnamese and PLO leaders wished for constant consolidation and development of friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and Palestine, for total victory of the Palestinian people's just struggle, and for many new and ever bigger successes in Vietnam's socialist construction.

Visit to Ho Chi Minh House

OW160937 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 16 -- The visiting PLO delegation led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander-in-chief of the Palestinian revolutionary armed forces, this morning paid a visit to the house of the late President Ho Chi Minh in Hanoi.

It was accompanied by Minister of Culture Nguyen Van Hieu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Hoang Anh Tuan, and acting head of the PLO representation to Vietnam Sa'id Khalil Al-Masri.

Yasir 'Arafat wrote in the visitor book: "On behalf of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the Palestinian revolutionary fighters and in my own name, I express my great respect and admiration.

To the late President Ho Chi Minh. Here lived and worked Ho Chi Minh, a revolutionary teacher and great friend of revolutionary fighters throughout the world. The Palestinian people hold in high esteem the fraternal Vietnamese people, comrades-in-arms in the same trench in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, Zionism, colonialism and neocolonialism. Revolution will triumph".

SOVIET FLOTILLA DELEGATION ENDS DANANG VISIT

OW151701 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 15 -- "The Soviet people, army and navy will forever be the faithful friends of the Vietnamese people and navy," said Vice Admiral Nikolay Yasakov, first deputy commander of the Pacific Fleet, before the Soviet flotilla delegation headed by him left Danang today, satisfactorily concluding its official friendship visit to the port city. Among those seeing the Soviet guests off were Pham Duc Nam, vice-chairman of the People's Committee of Quang Nam-Danang Province; Major General Nguyen Huu Chuong, deputy commander of the 5th military region; Colonel Hoang Huu Thai, deputy commander of the Vietnam people's navy; Tran Hung Thua, chairman of the People's Committee of Danang City; and thousands of representatives of the local population.

In his farewell speech, Pham Duc Nam praised the great friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples and armies of the two countries and wished the delegation a good journey and good health.

Vice Admiral Yasakov expressed heartfelt thanks to the Communist Party, the government and the people of Vietnam for reserving a warm welcome for the officers and men of the flotilla.

Vietnamese girls in the port city and Soviet women specialists presented the vice admiral and other officers with fresh bouquets.

During its call at Danang, the flotilla was visited by Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin, the ambassadors and other representatives of the embassies of socialist countries in Vietnam.

Before leaving Danang, Vice Admiral Yasakov, first deputy commander of the Pacific Fleet, commander of the flotilla, gave a grand reception on the missile-launching cruiser Varyag.

ACTIONS OF THAI 'ULTRARIGHTISTS' CONDEMNED

BK160808 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 15 Oct 81

[From the "Heighten Vigilance in National Defense" feature]

[Excerpt] Political circles in Southeast Asia are having doubts about China's long-term plans for the region. As reported by the U.S. newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on 7 October, even in Thailand, many statesmen and high-ranking military officers -- including an ex-premier -- have advocated that in view of the current situation there is no other alternative than to improve relations and settle various problems with Vietnam through negotiations. Nevertheless, the ultrarightist group in the Bangkok administration has ignored this legitimate demand. Instead, they have plunged deeper into the path of collusion with Beijing and Washington against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries.

China has asked Thailand to allow the Kampuchean rebels to station their command post on Thai soil. In fact, the Kampuchean bandit remnants of all stripes have long been using Thailand as their logistical base and as a staging area for their sabotage activities against the Kampuchean revolution.

Bangkok has been very active in providing a venue for the gathering of the three reactionary Khmer groups to discuss the establishment of the so-called coalition government. It has allowed these groups to meet with each other as many as six or seven times right inside Thai territory. Despite Bangkok's efforts to help form the coalition government, this government has so far been unable to patch up its internal differences. The conflict arising from a struggle for a fair share of cabinet posts between rival groups in the coalition government has become increasingly acute.

Thailand has had its troops conduct constant artillery shellings of Kampuchea and has sent aircraft to encroach upon Kampuchean airspace. Thailand has also carried out similar provocations along the border with Laos -- along the Mekong River. It has colluded with China in an attempt to form an exile Lao front on Thai soil and has allowed this front to set up its liaison office in Bangkok. With the arms supplies provided by Beijing and with the military support provided by the Thai border troops, Lao bandits in Thailand have often crossed the border to disrupt the security of Laos.

Recently, Gen Sak Buntharakun, deputy commander of the Thai army, in a daring move, brazenly fabricated the stories that Vietnam -- on behalf of Laos -- is demanding the annexation of 17 provinces in the northeastern part of Thailand, that Vietnam is using toxic chemicals in Kampuchea and so forth.

Blindly tailing after Beijing and Washington, the ultrarightist elements in the Thai ruling circle have betrayed the interests of their own people by resigning themselves to serving Sino-U.S. aggressive and expansionist policies and creating tension in

Southeast Asia. A broad section of public opinion in Thailand is increasingly protesting the anti-Indochina foreign policy of Thailand and its actions aimed at lending a helping hand to the enemy attempts to oppose and sabotage the Vietnamese revolution and revolutions in other Indochinese countries.

The ultrarightist ruling circle in Thailand has -- for a few days now -- been embarrassed and writhed in pain like a leech being hit with lime over the correct statement made by Indian Premier Gandhi on Thai interference into the internal affairs of Kampuchea. This bitter attitude shows that the ultrarightist elements in Thailand have not drawn on the necessary lessons of history and have continued to work hand in glove with the evil demons. This narrowminded and erroneous policy as well as all the schemes and tricks of the United States and China in the region will certainly be doomed to failure.

VICE MINISTER HOLDS GENEVA TALKS ON REFUGEES

OW101611 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 10 -- A press communique was released in Geneva on October 9 in connection with the visit made to Geneva by a delegation of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry led by Vice-Minister Hoang Bich Son from October 5 to 9, 1981, at the invitation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The visit aimed at exchanging views on questions of common concern, in particular the question of legal departures from Vietnam. The communique reads:

"The Vietnamese vice-minister and his delegation held talks with the high commissioner Poul Hartling, and his assistant W.R. Smyser, as well as other high officials of the H.C.R. The two parties examined the implementation of the memorandum of agreement reached on May 30, 1979, between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the high commissioner for refugees and expressed their satisfaction at the recent progress in the organisation of legal departures from Vietnam. The two parties reaffirmed their commitment to the principles and modalities of the abovementioned memorandum.

"During their discussions the two parties reached agreement on measures aimed at speeding up the legal departures of those persons desirous of leaving Vietnam and settling abroad. These positive measures aim to increase in the months ahead the number and rhythm of legal departures. This will contribute to discouraging illegal departures from Vietnam. In this connection, the two parties noted that the number of legal departures which have taken place regularly and without interruption has already risen to more than one thousand monthly.

"The two parties also agreed on the need to promote the resettlement of Kampuchean refugees in Vietnam and encourage the countries of resettlement to receive a growing number of these refugees.

"The two parties expressed their intention to further increase their cooperation in the said spheres on the basis of humanitarian principles, mutual understanding and mutual assistance. In this sense, the H.C.R. committed itself to continue to help Vietnam in the implementation of the program already agreed upon by the two sides.

"A meeting between the representatives of the countries of resettlement concerned and the Vietnamese delegation was held at the Palace of Nations on October 7, 1981. The representatives of these governments expressed their appreciation of this initiative and expressed their satisfaction with regard to the recent progress in the execution of the programme. They also expressed their willingness to cooperate in order to ensure the continuous development of the program. The Vietnamese delegation informed the concerned governments of the firm intention of its government to bring its full cooperation with a view to facilitating and promoting the legal departures from Vietnam.

"The high commissioner expressed his sincere thanks to the Vietnamese delegation as well as his appreciation of the positive results of the delegation's visit. For its part, the vice-minister and his delegation expressed their gratitude for the friendly reception accorded them by the H.C.R. and welcomed the fruitful cooperation between the Vietnamese Government and the H.C.R."

NHAN DAN NOTES FRG INDIGNATION OVER U.S. POLICY

OW120728 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 12 -- The demonstration in Bonn last Saturday showed how high indignation in the Federal Republic of Germany was against the U.S. military strategy, says NHAN DAN today. The paper says the event was an important development in the struggle in the F.R.G. and the rest of Western Europe for peace, international detente and disarmament. It also showed that the labouring people were deeply discontent with the ruling capitalists in that country, the paper adds.

It points out: "People in Western Europe are deeply aware that the U.S. armament policy is posing a direct, very dangerous threat to regional peace and security".

"The United States has found in Beijing expansionism a new ally in its schemes against peace", NHAN DAN says. The paper goes on: "The Bonn demonstration showed that the time had gone for imperialism to act at will. To struggle for world peace and detente has become an urgent trend closely associated with the vital interests of people in Europe and elsewhere.

The paper points out that the Soviet Union's peace initiatives have given added strength to hundreds of millions of people and that U.S. imperialism and other forces which want to play the role of an international gendarme against the world people's aspiration for peace will not go unpunished.

GIAP ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON POWER GENERATION

BK091730 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The Ministry of Power recently held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City to review the movement for developing technical initiatives over the past 5 years -- 1976-80 -- and to discuss tasks and orientation for the third 5-year plan. Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference. He praised the work of the movement and cadres and workers of the electricity sector for contributing their various initiatives. He also pointed out various weak aspects such as the incomplete activities of the movement for developing technical initiatives in the electricity sector.

The vice chairman of the Council of Ministers said: Electricity is very important for the national economic development program and thus the supply of electricity must be planned well in advance. Over the past years, we have not fulfilled our target in electricity. Our average per capita output of kilowatt-hours is still low, especially in areas of central Vietnam and the Mekong River delta, the key zone for grain cultivation.

The vice chairman of the Council of Ministers urged the electricity sector to strengthen the movement for developing technical initiatives, pay attention to training the contingent of technical cadres and workers and use them appropriately and effectively. In the years ahead the electricity sector, along with its investment in construction of large thermal and hydroelectric plants, must particularly develop medium and small hydroelectric plants and fully use various gas- and turbine-operated energy-generating stations. It must also pay special attention to the energy structure and develop the electric network appropriately in order to serve the Mekong River delta, our nation's most important area for grain production.

GIAP ATTENDS HANOI POLYTECHNIC ANNIVERSARY

OW141603 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Oct 14 -- A ceremony was held here today to mark the 25th anniversary of the Hanoi polytechnic, one of the biggest technical colleges in Vietnam. The ceremony was attended by Vo Nguyen Giap, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Dinh Tu, minister of higher and secondary vocational education; and representatives of public offices in Hanoi. A representative of the Soviet Embassy, Soviet specialists and the visiting delegations of Dresden Technical University (G.D.R.) and Budapest Technical University (Hungary) [also attended].

Since its founding the Hanoi polytechnic has turned out almost 20,000 engineers in 21 full-time batches, 15 part-time batches and six post-graduate batches. Since 1976 the college has conducted 83 research projects on national level, 114 research projects on ministerial level, and 476 research projects on college level, and signed 1,147 contracts with production establishments throughout the country.

Speaking on this occasion, Vo Nguyen Giap welcomed the presence of the representative of the Soviet Embassy and other foreign guests which, he said, was a vivid expression of the noble international solidarity and vigorous support of the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, for Vietnam. This support, he said, "has contributed to the development of the Hanoi polytechnic in particular and Vietnamese tertiary education as a whole".

Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap called upon the teachers and students of the college to build their school into Vietnam's key technical school with international standards and into a pacesetter of Vietnamese tertiary education. He presented the Hanoi polytechnic with the government's Labour Order, First Class, for its achievements over the past twenty-five years.

GRIGOROV-LED BULGARIAN DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Tour of Country

OW131754 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 13 -- The Bulgarian delegation headed by Mitko Grigorov, member of the Communist Party Central Committee and vice chairman of the State Council, which had arrived here for the celebration of the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, visited Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Nai Province from October 10-13. It attended a big mass meeting held in Dong Nai on October 12 in honour of the Bulgarian anniversary.

Truong Chinh With Delegation

OW141605 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Oct. 14 -- Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Council of State, today received at the presidential palace the Bulgarian delegation led by Mitko Grigorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council, now on a friendship visit to Vietnam for the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. Also present were Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; Tran Hoai Nam, general secretary of the Vietnam Committee for Organizing the 1,300th Anniversary of the Bulgarian state; and Bulgarian Ambassador Filip Markov.

President Truong Chinh highly praised the history of national construction and state establishment of the Bulgarian people and expressed his satisfaction at the glorious achievements in all fields of Bulgaria. He thanked the Communist Party, state and people of Bulgaria for their support and assistance to Vietnam in its present efforts in socialist construction and struggle against Beijing expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism, as well as in the past anti-U.S. resistance.

Truong Chinh said he believed that the friendship and solidarity between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Bulgaria on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism would be constantly consolidated and developed.

In reply Mitko Grigorov said that the Bulgarian people would preserve and honour their friendship with the fraternal Vietnamese people and that through this short visit the delegation noted the determination of the Vietnamese people to build their country into a socialist land. He expressed the wish that the solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the two parties and peoples will last forever. The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

DO MUOI MEETS WITH LOCAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES

BK101643 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] According to VNA, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, Do Muoi, vice chairman of the council, recently met in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Quang Nam-Danang with the comrade chairmen of the people's committees of the various provinces, cities and special zones throughout the country and with the leading cadres of the many ministries and sectors concerned at the central level to disseminate the gists of some draft directives and resolutions of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and of the Council of Ministers on the need to continue to improve the distribution and circulation task in general and various problems concerning grain and prices in particular for the forthcoming period.

Representatives of various localities exchanged views and were well informed of the gists of the above directives and resolutions of the Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers. They fully concurred with the central government in assessing and evaluating the results of the implementation of Resolution No 26 and Directive No 109 of the Political Bureau, as well as in adopting policies and measures so as to continue to improve various aspects of the distribution and circulation task for the forthcoming period.

In a closing session, Comrade Do Muoi cited many localities for their past achievements in producing, purchasing and storing goods, especially grain, foodstuffs and other farm produce, and for guaranteeing the people's livelihood. He hailed the unanimous opinion of the leading comrades of various sectors and localities with regard to the above directives and resolutions of the Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers. He urged various localities to provide close guidance for activities ranging from production to distribution and consumption with a determination to surge forward to singlehandedly tackle the grain and food problems in every locality throughout the country.

He went on: Along with stepping up production, it is necessary to satisfactorily perform the tasks of collecting taxes and debts, carrying out purchase and requisition activities, and securing the sources of goods and to continue to improve the distribution task and uniformly apply various new pricing systems as already determined by the party and the state.

In order to perform the above tasks satisfactorily, various echelons and sectors must pay specific attention to giving political and ideological indoctrination to cadres, party members and the people. Simultaneously, they must attach great importance to economic measures through efforts to gather more sources of materials and goods into the state's hands; to

satisfactorily manage distribution activities in order to ensure the exchange of goods with peasants; to strengthen organization and improve management of various trade and supply sectors; and to expand trading and market-control activities along with efforts to strengthen management over privately owned trade business and to struggle against negativism among various state organs and in society. In addition, it is necessary to constantly heighten vigilance against all the psychological propaganda tricks of the enemy and their attempts to sabotage our economy.

PHAM VAN DONG CALLS FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OW091518 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 9 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong recently called for development of education at a higher tempo and in a more comprehensive manner. Speaking at a conference of 300 representatives of teachers of all levels on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the pedagogy branch, Premier Pham Van Dong warmly commended the teachers for their notable contributions to education and to the building of socialism in general.

He said that the development of education in the years to come requires many urgent tasks, the most decisive of which is the improvement of the quality of education at general schools. Each school of general education, the premier said, must strive to become the place to train a new generation of socialist working people, and each teacher must be an engineer in the training of that new generation.

In his report to the conference, Professor Nguyen Canh Toan, vice minister of education, said that from almost nothing at the time of the victory of the August revolution in 1945, Vietnam now has more than 150 teachers' schools, including eight colleges and two universities, with a total enrolment of more than 90,000. These schools have turned out more than half a million teachers of various levels. Post-university courses have recently opened at some teachers' colleges. The vice-minister noted, however, that there are still not enough teachers in many areas, especially in the mountain regions and the Mekong River delta, and the quality of training should be improved further.

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS WITH NGUYEN DUY TRINH

OW091533 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 9 -- A delegation of the Commission for Culture of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee led by the commission's deputy head, Albert Belyayev, has visited Vietnam. During its stay here, the delegation compared notes with the Commission for Culture and Arts of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. It visited the house of the late President Ho Chi Minh and several cultural facilities in Hanoi and toured other localities. On October 7 the delegation was received by Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member and secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee.

ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH ARMY DAY COMMEMORATED

Van Tien Dung Message

OW111535 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 11 -- General Van Tien Dung, minister of national defence, has sent a message to his Polish counterpart, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, greeting Poland's 38th Army Day (Oct. 12). The message reads:

"Over the past decades, under the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party, the Polish people and army, together with the Soviet Red Army, have surmounted all trials and written glorious pages in their history by liberating the country from the holocaust of Hitler fascism and making great achievements in building and defending their socialist homeland.

"Today the Polish People's Army has become a modern regular army, the reliable armed forces of the Polish people in defending their homeland and the revolutionary gains of socialism in their beloved country. The Polish People's Army, standing side by side with the Soviet armed forces and other fraternal socialist armies in the Warsaw Treaty, has defended beautiful Poland and made active contributions to peace and security in Europe and elsewhere in the world.

"The Vietnam People's Army rejoices over the achievements of the Polish people and army. We believe that they will continue to overcome all the present difficulties and obtain further successes in smashing all schemes and actions by hostile forces against socialism in Poland."

The message voices gratitude to Poland for its devoted support and valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people in their national defence and construction now as in the past. It expresses the wish for further development of militant solidarity and cooperation between the peoples and armies of the two countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Attache Hosts Hanoi Reception

OW141541 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 14 -- A reception has been given here by Colonel Henri Romanek, military attache of the Polish Embassy in Vietnam, to mark the 38th anniversary of the Polish People's Army. It was attended by Lieutenant General Bui Phung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-minister of national defence; Hoang Anh Tuan, vice-minister for foreign affairs; and many members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi. The Air Defence Command has also held a meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the fraternal Polish People's Army.

TRUONG CHINH GREET'S IRAN'S KHAMENE'I ON ELECTION

OW121625 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 12 -- Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State, today sent a message to Hojat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i on his election as president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The message wishes the Iranian people new achievements in the cause of consolidating national independence and building a prosperous country.

INDONESIAN ENVOY HOSTS HANOI ARMY DAY RECEPTION

OW051535 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 5 -- Indonesian Ambassador to Vietnam Sudarsono gave a reception here tonight in celebration of Indonesia's 36th Army Day (October 5). His Vietnamese guests included Major-General Hoang Tra, representative of the National Defence Ministry; Major-General Lu Giang, commander of the Hanoi garrison; and representatives of the Foreign Ministry and other offices and organizations. Also present were members of the diplomatic corps.

LEADERS MARK NATIONAL DAY ANNIVERSARY OF PDRY

OW131810 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 13 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam C.C., Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State, Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly have jointly sent a message of greetings to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party C.C., chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and prime minister, on the 18th anniversary of the National Day of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The message highly praises the Yemeni people, who, under the leadership of the Socialist Party, the People's Supreme Council and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, have tided over many trials and obtained great successes in smashing the dark schemes and acts of sabotage of the imperialists and reactionaries, thus firmly defending the revolutionary achievements, while strongly pushing ahead economic and cultural development and gradually raising the people's living standard.

The message stresses: "The Vietnamese people consistently support the Yemeni people's just cause aimed at materializing their noble revolutionary goals. May the existing fine cooperation and militant solidarity between our two parties and countries be constantly consolidated and developed".

On this occasion Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples have sent their greetings respectively to Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad and the Yemen-Vietnam Friendship Association.

FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION ENDS MIDEAST VISIT

OW091549 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 9 -- A delegation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front has concluded a visit to the Palestine Liberation Organization in Lebanon and Syria. The delegation, with Professor Pham Khac Quang, member of the Presidium of the Front Central Committee, as its head and Major General Nam Long, deputy director of the Central Military Institute, as deputy head, was received by P.L.O. President Y. 'Arafat. It held talks with a P.L.O. delegation led by Abu Iyad, member of Fatah Central Council and deputy commander of the Palestinian armed forces. The two sides exchanged views on the situation in Southeast Asia and in the Middle East.

Sepaking at the reception of the Vietnamese delegation, President 'Arafat thanked the Vietnam Fatherland Front for sending a delegation to visit the PLO and express solidarity with the Palestinian people at a time when U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism are seeking to promote their expansionist scheme and intensifying war threats against the Palestinians and other Arab peoples. "Vietnam's enemies are our enemies and Vietnam's friends are our friends. Vietnam is fighting in Southeast Asia while we are fighting in western Asia. We are in the same combat trench", he said.

The Vietnamese guests visited several health and cultural establishments and army units of the Palestinian armed forces in southern Lebanon. Wherever they went they were accorded a warm welcome by leading officials, combatants and people of Palestine.

On October 5, they called on the national leadership of the Syrian Ba'th Party and the Central Committee of the Syrian Progressive National Front. They were cordially received by leading officials of the Ba'th Party, the Communist Party and the Arab Socialist Unity Party. The delegation left Syria for home on October 7.

VNA, SPK SIGN COOPERATION ACCORD IN HANOI

OW141601 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Oct 14 -- An agreement on cooperation for the period 1981 - 1985 between V.N.A. and S.P.K. was signed here today. The signatories were Dao Tung and Em Saman, directors-general respectively of V.N.A. and S.P.K. Under this agreement the two news agencies will help each other to improve news reporting, build the technical basis and train media and technical workers.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

19 Oct. 1981

